

THE SUNDAY TIMES

IN EFFECT AUGUST 6, 1893.
Trains arrive and depart from Los Angeles Station.

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SAN BERNARDINO.

A Valuable Land and Water Property Changes Hands.

The Mount Vernon Company's Holdings are Taken Up by a New Corporation—Redlands' Stormwater Ways.

An important transfer of property has just taken place in this city by which all the rights, title and interests of the Mt. Vernon Water and Power Company, in which Judge John L. Campbell was principal owner, have been sold to a new company, in which A. G. Hubbard, recently of the famous Harqua Hala mine in Arizona, owns the greater part. The purchase includes the waters of Lytle Creek, in which Judge Campbell has interests, and the transfer of the lease which the city holds for 100 inches of water for twenty years, with the option of purchasing this amount outright. The officers of the new company are: A. G. Hubbard, president; H. E. Harris, vice-president; E. H. Spoor, secretary; E. H. Spoor, treasurer. The price paid is said to have been about \$50,000.

The men and boys at and near West Highland joined in a big jackrabbit hunt on Saturday.

Adolph Wood returned to Squirrel Inn on Saturday, accompanied by J. D. Schuyler.

Rev. A. J. Wells has chosen for the subject of his opening sermon in Y.M.C.A. Hall on Sunday evening "Our Idea of God."

Rev. J. H. Gardner has accepted the call to the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church in this city, and has arrived to take his charge.

The Southern California Investment Company has mortgaged its property in San Luis Obispo to secure the payment of a note for \$20,000.

An ancient vehicle still in use, said to have been used for several years in San Luis Obispo before being brought to this city, is in the city from old San Bernardino on Friday.

The South Rialto Land and Water Company has mortgaged its property in San Luis Obispo to secure the payment of a note for \$20,000.

Without the extension of the Mill Creek sanja ditch to connect with the main ditch the storm waterways in the middle of the city are very incomplete. The amount of ditch to be constructed is estimated at about three hundred feet, and some fifty or more citizens have petitioned the city to have this work done. But there being no funds, the petition has been pigeon-holed.

Isaac Mitchell is back after an absence of five months in the East.

George N. Eaton has departed for Worcester, Mass., via the Southern Pacific. Dr. Spow and wife have gone to the White City, to be absent about a month.

Rev. Edson D. Hale of Lincoln, Placer county, is coming to this city.

Services will be begun in McGinnis's Hall by the Unitarians on Sunday. Rev. A. J. Wells having returned from his summer vacation.

Mrs. H. B. Meacham is back from an outing at Santa Monica.

An order has been issued fixing the city property tax for the coming year at \$1 on each \$100 of valuation, divided as follows: For the general fund, 30 cents; the storm water fund, 41 cents; water and sewer fund, 29 cents. The levy for last year was \$1.08.

After the completion of the extension of Water street the city trustees found on hand a balance of \$14, which has been transferred to the general fund.

The orange-growers are succeeding admirably in getting the affairs of the association into shape. They have the signatures of the growers to an agreement to become members of the association, and are now having them sign a contract, conveying their crops of oranges to the exchange, and constituting it their sole agent for the sale of the fruit.

Mrs. E. C. Arbutnot returned to her home in Pomona last Saturday after a stay of several months in Ontario.

Miss E. Freeman came home Friday morning from a visit to Santa Monica, where she has been spending the past three months.

Miss Carrie Peas returned on Wednesday from a visit to Chicago.

W. S. Cochran and E. Herbs spent Thursday in Los Angeles on business.

F. H. B. Chamblin, one of the organizers of the Fruit-growers' Union, has been in town.

ORANGE COUNTY.

An Enthusiastic Celebration of Admission Day.

Native Sons and Daughters and the Veterans' Association Picnic at Newport. Musical and Literary Programme.

The Native Sons and Daughters of Orange County celebrated Admission day with great pomp and splendor at Newport. Not only did the Sons and Daughters, but the Orange County Veterans' Association were on hand in full force, and, according to programme, participated in the exercises during both the forenoon and afternoon.

Early in the morning the Santa Ana and Newport Railroad sent two special trains, the first of which was occupied by the Orange County Veterans' Association, and the second by the Native Sons and Daughters. Two more trains were sent out loaded equally as heavy. Just before noon two other sections were started out, making in all six trains.

The citizens' Water Company, on the other hand, has made a liberal offer to the city of San Bernardino, to furnish water and pipes that is stated, which, of course, is easily proven. The mass-meeting tomorrow night will be well attended, and many interesting facts brought out. The advocates of the sewer system, and those of the purchase of the water system will be out in full force.

The "PURCHASE." An item appeared in these columns a few days since to the effect that an Eastern capitalist was here and had negotiated for the purchase of ten acres of orange grove near the city. He had made arrangements to put up a \$3000 house on it, when he got to finding with the representative of a fruiting, that the grove was not what he thought, among other things, that this "enterprising" buyer (who, by the way, is a Northern California man) that he had been buying oranges in Southern California for the past ten years, and no man could make a living on ten acres of oranges. The consequence was that he had decided to give up the purchase, and the capitalist went back without investing a cent. Now, since Mr. Robinson (the capitalist) departure, the representative of the grove has been making a statement. Mr. Robinson left his address and says he will make affidavit at any time to the above statement.

Mr. Robinson is not guilty, let him bring out his "Alfred Dreyfus" and put it alongside of Mr. Robinson's, and let the people decide who is correct. Mr. Robinson had arranged to buy the beautiful grove of Mr. Fred J. Smith in this city, and he says the representative above mentioned knocked the trade in the head. It is Mr. Fred J. Smith's grove.

POMONA BREVITIES. Mrs. M. S. Haskell has returned from a several months' stay in Chicago, Cleveland and other Eastern cities.

Although yesterday was Admission day it was an exceedingly quiet day in Pomona. Some of the business men, however, closed their offices, and residents went to the mountains, the coast and the rabbit drive.

As far as the people of Pomona have given expression to their views, they say they are in favor of the schools starting at once, the students will not be kept in the hot schoolroom so late in the day, and that the school should be in session, being delightfully cool and pleasant.

The Box Spring Canyon Road an Assured Success—News Notes. That a new road is to be constructed through Box Spring Canyon, to connect Riverside and Moreno Valley, better than the old road, is a fact. The surveyors are at work, and in about ten days it is expected that the map and estimates will be completed. The road, once constructed through Box Spring, a good drive for the remainder of the season will be easily made, and the road will be a great benefit to the community.

Fire destroyed the house belonging to P. A. Hall last evening. The structure was occupied by W. A. Wresly, who lost all his household effects. Hall's loss is probably \$1200; Wresly's, \$500. There was no insurance on the property. The cause of the fire is unknown, but there was no one in the house when the fire broke out.

A disastrous runaway accident happened here yesterday. A Chinese vegetable peddler, who was driving a passing train and the rear of the train, lost control of the vehicle, and the result was a fatal injury which is pronounced to be fatal.

Superintendent of Schools Gregory places the minimum revenue in the school fund for the ensuing year at \$23,076.

The English language for the use of the English-speaking parties.

J. C. Anderson visited Riverside this week, on road from Ojai. Anderson home, to the city, to see his mother, who is recovering from a recent illness.

Dr. Lyman Gregory, County Superintendent, is organizing the school districts in the southern part of the county.

Dan Findlay returned from the East on Friday night, bringing a bride with him.

The horticultural commission report that the common source of infection of fruit trees is by means of the distribution of fresh fruits from infected districts, and caution a careful scrutiny of fruits by the local authorities.

The office of the District Attorney in the courthouse has been vacated by Mr. Anderson, and given to the use of the County Surveyor.

Henry Waddington has purchased of P. S. Dismore his home place on Mulberry street for \$1800.

Mary A. Cooke, allied with the County Clerk papers, saying that she may become a sole trader.

Miss Virginia Merritt will teach the school at More.

H. P. Moore and wife and J. F. Welty and wife left on Friday evening for the World's Fair.

ALESSANDRO. W. H. Hyde and wife spent last week in Santa Barbara, having returned with Mr. and Mrs. Brown from Bear Valley the week before.

J. P. Siebenalt has returned from the coast.

The directors of the Alessandro Irrigation District have appointed F. H. Austin of the Irrigation district, to be held in Los Angeles October 10 to 15.

The work of preparing the towns of Alessandro is progressing slowly. Teams are at work grading the streets.

Miss Young of Escondido visited the family of J. N. Casteel last week.

The W. O. Furry Company sell the beautiful Glenwood ranges and cook stoves. Far ahead of anything in the market. Nos. 129 to 136 North Spring street.

THE delicious fragrance, refreshing coolness and beauty imparted to the skin by Pilsener's Powder, commends it to all ladies.

Before breakfast Bromo-Seltzer. Acts as a brace—trial bottle 10 cts.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 408 S. Spring.

THE opening of the big hotel in Tustin is now an assured fact. There are already several carloads of furniture at the Southern Pacific depot for this place, and perhaps more will arrive in a few days. This will be pleasant news for the people of Orange county, who have been looking forward to the opening of this institution with more or less interest. Mr. Johnson, the proprietor of the house, has recently been beautifying the grounds and making many other improvements in the interior preparatory to opening the establishment for public patronage. Orange county has never before had a pleasure resort in the shape of a beautiful suburban hotel, so that the opening of this hotel will mark an important era of development in that line. Tustin, with its beautiful drives, as hard as adamant and as dry as punk, among orchards of sweet perfume, and fields of waving grain, now promises to become a popular resort for the wealthy people of the county, and a place where the weary and both of business life, and his himself away to the country for a few days rest and recreation.

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Which Pleases the Wife of the President.

How Mrs. Cleveland Makes the White House Homelike With Cushions, Lamp Shades and Embroidery from Her Needle.

Mrs. Cleveland is one of those women who like always to be busy with something which is to contribute in some way to the comfort and beauty of her home.



Mrs. Cleveland in her window seat (from a photograph.)

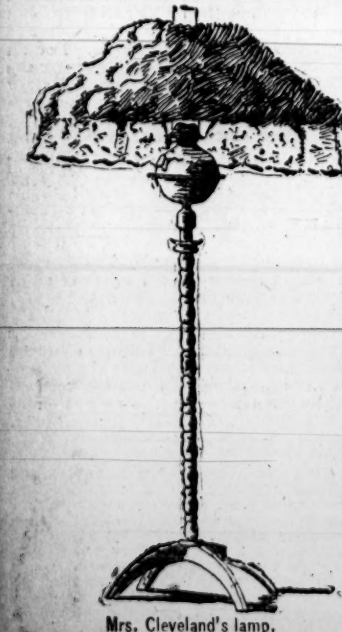
dence at Washington, or at Woodly, the pretty little summer home where the President lives when it is too warm to pass the days and nights in the city, or at Gray Gables, "the home by the sea," there are always scattered about, where they can be easily picked up, artistic bits of fancy work upon which the wife of the President busies herself at odd moments, when she must entertain her husband's callers or wait for him to take the drive, or go for the walk which is so necessary to the well-being of one laden with official cares.

Mrs. Cleveland's fancy work is never anything fine. It does not partake of the costly elegance of the tapestry which was recently designed for the needle of a Fifth Avenue belle, and which, when completed, will cost something like \$6000. Nor is it a mad expenditure of time and labor, like the piece of coverlet with 20,000 different "blocks" in them, nor the crocheted things of terrific color and endless labor.

Mrs. Cleveland's pick-up work is always something simple, and very often it is for direct and practical use, like the fitting out of the little luncheon table in the nursery, or the trimming of the big chairs, which the President fancies, and into which she loves to sink when there is time for a few minutes' rest at home.

AN ARTISTIC CHAIR BACK. One of the prettiest pieces of work which Mrs. Cleveland has done since her return to Washington last March, is a chair-back for one of the old-time sleepy-hollow chairs in which the White House abounds. The chair itself was an old grey color which might have been worn, but which had faded and grown worn. But the President found it comfortable, so Mrs. Cleveland set to work to make it pretty.

The first thing she did was to commission a friend to get her a large square of the stuff known as "shaded denim," which comes in pretty tones of blue, yellow and rose. The friend selected rose, and then had it marked



Mrs. Cleveland's lamp.

with a simple pattern of pink flowers. This, with many shades of red silk, was sent to Washington to grow into beauty under the deft fingers of the pretty mistress of the White House. When the pattern was all done the square was lined with silk to give it firmness, and was finished with a cord of pink silk.

The New York craze for fine linen, stitched, or drawn, or embroidered, has spread to Washington, and is shared by Mrs. Cleveland, who has almost a passion for every little nicety in linen, whether it be a dolly for the table, a cover for a toilet stand, or one of the

little round mats which are now placed under bottles of cologne, combs and brushes and silver pin trays.

One set of these little round mats just completed is called a violet set. Mrs. Cleveland made it while she was at Woodly. There are only three mats in the set, and these are perfectly round—as round as a sugar box—and about eight inches across. All around the edges of the mats there are violets embroidered, and outside of the violets there is a little fringe of the linen. The design is a old-fashioned one, as if a string of violets had chased each other round the edge of the cloth. There is no attempt at grouping.

"These little mats were all ironed on the wrong side and were made washable by being shrunk before the work was done."

Like the late Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Cleveland works a little in oils, but like the Princess May, she is backward about showing her handiwork, and most of the products of her brush are kept hidden in the boudoir into which few people are invited to penetrate. A pretty little bit of her painting was shown to a friend just before she went to Grey Gables. It consisted of a glass top for a dresser, upon which there were sketches of pansies, Mr. Cleveland's favorite flower, and a vine of morning glories.

A panel for a lamp-shade, a small landscape scene for a chair back and several tiles for the dressing table, are among the pretty little things which have been done since her marriage.

But of late Mrs. Cleveland has found the growing cares of her little family too absorbing to permit of much work so particular as brush work, and so she has worked with the needle when the demands upon her made pick-up fancy-work possible.

HER SOFA CUSHIONS.

There is one variety of fancy-work of

which Mrs. Cleveland's friends say she is particularly fond, and that is the embroidery of sofa cushions.

In the White House there are many large windows, with deep window seats, and these Mrs. Cleveland has dressed into luxury by piling sofa cushions upon them and cushioning the seats, until they are as comfortable as possible.

Like many of the artists who have apartments in the studio buildings in New York, Mrs. Cleveland chooses for sofa cushions fancy silks of all kinds, and makes them fine by bringing out the figures in the silks until they look like richest brocades.

One of her cushions recently completed she calls "Irish cushion."

It is of rich green silk with yellow

harp, thin outlines wrought in red silk. Around the edge there is a broad puff of light green velvet. The Irish cushion is admired by everybody and is Mrs. Cleveland's favorite. It lies tossed into roundness in one of the sunniest windows of the White House.

Another cushion is all of bright red. Mrs. Cleveland's part in making it consisted merely in sewing the red cover upon the cushion and in placing it where it would show to the best possible advantage with a back ground of overhanging palms and ferns.

Another cushion has tiny four-leaf clovers upon it, which she has outlined to bring them into prominence, and which seem to say "Good Luck" to the mistress of the White House when her eyes fall upon them in moments of leisure.

EFFECTIVE HYDRANGEAS.

A rather elaborate lamp shade is also among Mrs. Cleveland's show-pieces of work. It consists of pink and green and white hydrangeas, firmly fastened upon a frame of wire covered with pink silk. Around the edge there hangs a deep fringe of lace of a very fine pattern. The hydrangeas are of paper, but they are very delicately put together, and are more than effective in the showy corner, which has been selected for a standing place for the lamp.

It is said that Mrs. Cleveland used to do a great deal of embroidery upon her own gowns, and that she even worked the wreath of orange blossoms and leaves that bordered the train of her wedding gown. However this may be, it is certain that she can do very fine embroidery, although she seldom, now, has time for anything so elaborate as this.

One of the prettiest things she has done of late in the embroidery line is the outlining of a few large flowers upon the lapels of a morning gown. The gown is of light blue silk and the lapels are of rich carnation velvet. The flowers are a variety of the white lotus, done in rather bold fashion.

Many of Miss Ruth's dresses are stitched around the hem of the skirt in bright and pretty wash colors. And the stitching is almost always done by Mrs. Cleveland herself, while the cloaks which Miss Ruth wears, and which have so often enticed the pen of paragraphers, are outlined in white silk down each side of the front in big, careless flowers, which are not only the work, but the design of her pretty mamma.

FANCY WORK FOR CHARITY.

It is said that Mrs. Cleveland does a great deal of work for charity fairs. But she is shy to an almost painful degree about letting her deeds be known, even though the managers of fairs have often pointed out to her the very great benefit which would result if she would

let the work be sold as her own. But this Mrs. Cleveland will not do.

Last winter for a fair which was held at Sherry's, New York, and which was for the benefit of poor children, many lovely little tidies and embroidered table scarfs and fine sofa cushions were privately sold as Mrs. Cleveland's work, and brought large sums, because they came from her needle.

The wife of the President of the United States has less time for fancy work, or for diversion of any kind, than does the wife of the ruler of any other country. American independence demands that the President's wife shall be included in the President's public life and shall fulfill many public duties.

There are receptions, "dinners," and diplomatic ceremonies, which require the presence of the President's wife. She must go or give a satisfactory reason for her non-attendance. But it is pleasant to know that in the midst of so much gaiety and with so many calls upon her time, that the President's wife still retains enough of that which is domestic and home-like, to snatch a few minutes from each day for the use of so homely a little household implement as the needle.

AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.

QUEEN'S SERVANTS.

John Brown and John Brown's Brothers and Cousins.

In the Royal Household—Her Majesty's Living and Monuments When Dead.

Such fidelity is rare, but it is to be found, and it is not limited to time or place. Some of our old New Englanders recall the old family servant, who spoke his mind to us with exceeding plainness, who could even snub us on occasion, but upon whose undying faith-

fulness we could lean as upon a rock. Such, I fancy, was the feeling of the Queen about John Brown.

When O'Connor rushed up to the Queen's carriage, pistol in hand, 1882, it was John Brown's promptness in seizing him that saved her life.

But his province was often to ward off impertinence than danger. Once when the Queen was returning from a visit to the Dowager Duchess of Athol, her carriage was recognized at an inn. It was evening, a crowd gathered and an enterprising individual turned a bull's eye lantern upon the Queen. Thereat John Brown stepped between her and the glare. To guard against such impertinence is one of the duties of the Queen's personal attendant.

One of the Queen's horses fell lame one day as she was driving through Ballater and her carriage stopped in the square—upon which I look out as I write—and she sat there while a change of horses was being brought from the neighboring stable. A crowd quickly gathered, and a woman, a summer visitor, advanced and, leaning against the carriage, stared directly in the Queen's face. Her Majesty lowered her sun-umbrella between herself and the impertinent visitor, when John Brown appeared, and without minding matters ordered the woman back.

Sometimes a bystander comes to Her Majesty's relief on such occasions. Last summer an amateur photographer attempted to get a "snap-shot" at the Queen as she was sitting in her carriage at the Ballater railway station, and his camera was knocked out of his hand by some one who knew Her Majesty's repugnance to being photographed at every corner.

John Brown's duties were manifold; not to be exactly defined; he was to be always at hand; always ready to perform the service of the moment.

JOHN BROWN'S BROTHERS.

All John Brown's brothers have come into the Queen's service. Donald Brown is at Osborne, Hugh Brown is keeper of the kennels in the Home Park at Windsor, Archibald Brown is a page in the household, James Brown is the shepherd at Balmoral, and William Brown lives in the house built by the Queen at Balmoral and which she has given to the Brown family in perpetuity. It is a large house of granite with stables attached. John Brown never occupied it in his lifetime, but his body rested there before burial.

I came upon a relative of his living in a group of cottages I drove one January day to see up Glenalga; true knightly he was growing up to their door stones, a peat-stack beside each.

In one lives a cousin of John Brown, and in another once lived an aunt, now dead. We were looking at the cottage, when the cousin said, "The Queen used to drive up here every time she came to Balmoral to see John Brown's aunt, and to bring her a dress or some other gift. I've seen her often go in at that door."

And a lovely door it is; a tall man would have to stoop to enter.

JOHN BROWN'S STATUE.

In the Castle Park, on a grassy bank near the cottage in which the Queen breakfasts and writes is a life-size bronze statue of John Brown. He is in the dress he always wore when in attendance on the Queen, except, of course, in state or dress occasions; the same that he wears in the picture here.

Two medals are upon his breast; the one conferred by the Queen for long and faithful service, the other for saving Her Majesty's life. He holds his Glenalga cap or "cockat bonnet" in his hand. The statue wears a smiling look, as though he were about to speak. I heard an old cottager say that it was so life-like it made her "creepy" to look at it, and she did not think she should like to pass it after dark!

Upon the granite pedestal is this inscription:

JOHN BROWN: Friend more than servant. Loyal, truthful, brave; Self less than duty. Even to the grave.

This statue is always covered in after the Queen leaves Balmoral, as the peculiar metal suffers from exposure.

THE QUEEN'S CARE OF HER GRAVE.

John Brown is buried in the little Craithie graveyard, a green, well-kept spot, not far from the castle and the Queen's quarters. His grave is marked by a simple cross of granite. Upon it is the following inscription:

This stone is erected in affectionate and grateful remembrance of JOHN BROWN, personal attendant and beloved friend of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN VICTORIA.

In whose service he had been For 34 years. Born in Craithie, 8th December, 1826. Died at Windsor Castle, 27th March, 1883.

"That friend on whose fidelity you count, that friend given to you by circumstances over which you have no control, was God's own gift."

When I first saw the grave in October, four small bouquets of white

flowers lay upon the green turf, placed there by the Queen herself or by her order. In February I saw it again. The wreath of rosan which Her Majesty placed there with her own hands the day before she left in November, was falling apart and its scarlet berries had perished.

JOHN BROWN'S SUCCESSOR AS "HIGHLAND PERSONAL ATTENDANT" IS FRANCIE CLARK, his cousin. They are sons of sisters. Clark came into the Queen's service in 1870. He looked after the dogs, their feeding, exercise and general welfare. He rode with John Brown in the attendant's compartment in the Queen's railway carriage, and served occasionally when John Brown was off

for a day's shooting, etc. A house for him also is about to be built on the estate.

The Queen's thoughtful sympathy is illustrated by a slight incident told me in connection with Francie Clark. Some time recently and suddenly he lost by death a much-loved sister, who lived at Ballater, and he was dining with the Queen when the news was told her at a cottage where she was calling. She at once entered the carriage and ordering "Home immediately" gently bore the news to him himself on their arrival.

His portrait here shows him in full Highland dress with all its ornaments. Like John Brown, he wears the medal for long and faithful service, as well as a jubilee medal.

Every detail of Highland dress is as accurately defined as those of the regular military uniform. The buttons must be of white metal—silver if your purse permit—diamond shape and engraved with a thistle in relief. The long hair hanging from the spowan or pouch must be that of the goat. The shoes must have two buckles each. The dirk must be topped with a cairngorm, the only stone permissible.

THE QUEEN'S FONDNESS FOR KILTS AND TARTANS.

All the Queen's Scotch attendants wear the kilt. She is found of the dress. She used to wear the tartan herself before her widowhood, and I observed that among her gifts to her granddaughter, Princess Marie of Edinburgh was a velvet dress of royal hunting Stuart tartan. In fact pieces of goods of the Balmoral and Victoria as well as Stuart tartans always form a part of her wedding gifts to her family. The daughters of the Prince of Wales when young wore gowns of Balmoral tartan, and the Queen's ladies-in-waiting make great use of the tartan for wraps. The Princess always wears kilts when at Balmoral. With them it is a dress familiarized by being a dress worn by the boys; though as much cannot be said of the German Princesses, who are also expected to wear it when at Balmoral.

It is an exceedingly comfortable dress for deer-stalking, and such like hardy exercise, permitting great freedom of movement. In the painting of the baptism of little Prince Donald at Balmoral, Prince Henry of Battenburg is in a kilt. By special command of the Queen, Francie Clark was introduced into this picture.

John Brown's house near Craig Gowan.

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John Brown

J. T. SHEWARD

113-115 NORTH SPRING ST.

Monday's Specials



Nightgowns—

35c

Lonsdale Muslin
Drawers—

25c

Lonsdale Muslin
Chemise—

25c

Infants' Silk
Embroidered
Cashmere Cloaks

\$1.00

Extra quality
Calico Wrappers

\$1.25

A good Dollar
Corset for

50c

Infants' long and
short Silk Em-
broidered Cloaks,

\$1.00

Baby Caps—

25c

September
Delineators—

5c

Extra quality
Fast Black
Hose—

25c

Real
Kid Gloves—

75c



"Have you missed me at home?"

CAN BE APPLIED TO THIS PAGE FOR THE past few weeks. The advertiser was taking a rest, like the minister whose congregation had deserted him. Nearly everybody was away or was going away. The Pilgrims are beginning to return, and with them a return of trade. New goods are upon our shelves, and the vacation days of the employees are about at an end. What is new? It would be hard to say what is not new. Velvets will be more largely worn this season than ever. Silks will be equally as good. There has been a radical change in the styles. *Small, neat effects; plain Glace Silks and illuminated designs.* There is no trimming more suitable than Silks or Velvets with the prevailing styles, and with this object in view we show more than double the amount, and fully four times the variety we have ever carried. The prices range from \$1 up to \$2 a yard. The Louie Fuller styles will be one of the leading designs for the ultra fashionable. The inharmonious colorings in Silks is very noticeable. Heliotrope and red, green and red, brown and heliotrope and brown and green. The beauty of the styles grows upon us, and soon the rage will be Silks and Velvets in these queer combinations. A real German Silk Velvet with a heavy pile for \$1.25 a yard in all the new shades, purple, lavender, heliotrope, green, tans and browns. You cannot go amiss on any of these shades. Illuminated Silk Velvets, Rainbow Shaded Silk Velvets, Rainbow Shaded Silks, Bengaline Silk, Varigated Silk Velvets are the newest from the old world. Velveteens in soft finish, and a nearer approach to real Silk Velvets will be one of the best sellers of the season. Sixty cents a yard for an extra fine finish with a heavy pile in all colors, will be the best of its class at the price. We dwell upon the Silks and Velvets as the styles and colorings are the most elegant for years. Have you heard of *Mantel Velvet*? They are extra wide and heavy, black, navy, brown, green. Only four shades, but the shades that are mostly used. Suitable for big sleeves, butterfly collars and capes. The price \$1.25 a yard for a superior quality.

Fifteen dozen Calico Wrappers.

BEST CALICO, BEST FITTING, SUPERIOR styles, extra well made, \$1.25 each. Regular cloak houses are selling this same wrapper, bought from the same parties, at \$2.50 and \$3 each. Here you can buy them Monday for \$1.25 each. They will be sold in the Muslin Underwear Department. Quadrupling sales in the Muslin Underwear Department over the sales of a year ago. Now the largest Muslin Underwear Department in the city. Largest space for selling and the largest in sales. The best line of dollar gowns. Twenty-five styles of Muslin Gowns at a dollar each. Lonsdale Muslin Drawers and Chemise 25c each. Nice aprons 15c each. Largest assortment of Silk Baby Bonnets at half price. We sell the Royal Worcester Corset from a dollar up. About 15 corsets in odds and ends at half price. A little lot of Muslin Underwear on the half price table. Monday's sale will be a big one.

Bourdon Laces.

WHAT IS BETTER IN LACES? WHAT IS more stylish in laces? Consult the October Delineator and this will give you an insight into the desirability of these laces. Real Bourdon Laces in matched patterns with insertions in three widths. Bourdon Laces, black, white and cream. They are the choice of the new things in laces. New Veilings. Wide Flouncings in Bourdon Laces for shoulder and waist trimmings.

If you want a nice Opera Wrap

BUY WHITE BROADCLOTH AND TRIM IN Cream Bourdon Laces. Use two to three widths of insertion. Then you have a fine stylish cape for a low price. We cut, fit and taste capes for all who purchase their material here. Bourdon Laces and Bourdon Insertions in blacks and creams. They are new. Buy them in matched patterns.

In order to make

MONDAY AN UNUSUAL BRILLIANT DAY, extraordinary inducements will be offered. Fifty dozen nightgowns will be sold for 35c each, made of good muslin, full size, full length, as thoroughly made as the highest priced garment, and you can buy them for 35c each. We are building up the Muslin Underwear trade. Monday only.

Twenty dozen

RUFFLED AND TUCKED DRAWERS, LONSdale Muslin, well made. You can buy them for 25c each. Can you afford to make them for the money? The Muslin Underwear Department stands well up with the big department of the house. Trebling the underwear sales over a year ago. Lonsdale Muslin Drawers, ruffled and tucked, for 25c. Monday only.

Four X Embroidery
Crash,
Three X Embroidery
Crash.
Two X Embroidery
Crash.

*As fine as the finest flax can be
twisted and woven.*

The threads are as even as silk.

*The bleaching is of a superior
quality.*

When you put time and patience in working on embroidery crash, you want the best. You can find it here.

We want you to note the clear
whiteness of these Crashes.

They will not turn yellow by age. Why not? Chlorides are not used in bleaching.

Our Embroidery Crashes
are pure grass bleached.

We carry all widths in Embroidery Crashes.

More new Dress Goods.

MORE NEW VELVETS. BETTER STYLES and better colors. They have just come to hand since the main body of this ad. was written. They are the newest. They are the cheapest. They are the brightest and best we ever had at the price. The Dress Goods Department is showing more new silks. The Dress Goods Department is showing the largest assortment of Novelty Silks at a reasonable price, at a reasonable price, at a reasonable price. Our shelves are not loaded down with last year styles. They are out of the house. The Dress Goods Department is showing new goods, new styles, and at a reasonable price. Facts worth considering. Facts worth remembering. Facts worth looking into. Plenty of greens, plenty of heliotropes, plenty of blacks and plenty of white. From over the sea the word comes black and white will have a tremendous run next season. Why not now?

It is Muslin Underwear.

IT IS MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. IT IS MUSLIN Underwear. It is Nightgowns for 35c. It is Lonsdale Muslin Drawers tucked and ruffled for 25c. It is Lonsdale Muslin Chemise, lace trimmed, for 25c. It is the best quality Calico Wrappers you ever saw for \$1.25. It is time to draw trade. It is time to advertise. It is our way to advertise. We are drawing trade. They are coming. They are coming. They are coming. It is plain to be seen where the largest trade is. It is known everywhere. We are showing a large increase in trade over a year ago. This sounds strange at the present time. It is truth. It is truth. It is truth. The Muslin Underwear Department will be crowded Monday. It will be crowded. It will be crowded. Dollar corsets for 50c Monday. Dollar corsets for 50c. Dollar corsets for 50c.

It is Linens, Linens, Linens.

THE REAL BARNSELY LINENS. IT IS THE linens that wear well, that launder better than any other make of linens. It is the linens that have a smooth, round, well twisted, even thread. No other linens are equal to them. No other linens are as white, as well woven as a real Barnsley Linen. Every good housekeeper knows the merits of a Barnsley Linen. Monday the \$2 quality, bleached and unbleached, real Barnsley Linens will be sold for \$1.25 a yard. It is the day to buy linens.

A small line of splendid-fitting

CORSETS, A REGULAR DOLLAR QUALITY —Monday, fifty cents a pair buys them. Encouraging sales in Corsets and Muslin Underwear; doubling, trebling and quadrupling sales; we have them in all sizes. Fifty cents for a dollar corset Monday.

White Quilts \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

THEY ARE WHITE, NO YELLOW SPOTS, no imperfections in these quilts. They are full size. The price will more readily recommend them when you see the quality.

Special for Monday.

AN EXTRA FINE TABLE LINEN, EXTRA wide for \$1 a yard. One of the best bargains we have ever offered in the Linen Department.

The Cloak Department comes solidly

TO THE FRONT; NEW GOODS AND PLENTY of them, choice styles and low prices. A couple of years ago the Cloak Department of this house was the smallest in the city; today it sells more cloaks than any two of the next largest. When we started in at cloak-selling there was an independent air in cloakdom; it was take or leave it. We started in with the idea to show cloaks and show them freely; to urge no sales, to carry the best stock of new things obtainable and to sell out as quickly as possible undesirable garments; keep the stock fresh and clean, keep out of job lots, sell cloaks at a reasonable profit, and today our Cloak Department is equal to any cloak department in the United States in any town the size of this. Last spring we were offered last season's cloaks at less than 50c on the dollar; these cloaks could not have been sold at that time owing to the weather being too warm for heavy cloaks; to carry them over to this fall and winter would be placing upon the market an undesirable lot of small sleeves and narrow skirts of an undesirable class of Jackets and keep us from buying desirable garments. We refused them. In place of working off undesirable styles this fall we have new goods to show; we have them at no higher prices than undesirable goods would be sold for. We have the latest styles with big sleeves, wide skirts and butterfly collars; we have the new shades and the new styles in cloth; we have long-waisted jackets and they are the novelty of the season. We have a lot of last season's garments in odds and ends to close at one dollar, three dollars and fifty cents and five dollars; when you come to see them we will tell you they are last season's garments. It is our way to do business and to encourage trade. New goods will be shown you as new goods; it is your confidence we seek in the biggest Cloak Department in all California.

When a lady wears a Royal

WORCESTER CORSET SHE IS IMPRESSED with this fact: A Royal Worcester has a longer waist line than any other corset; the advantage of this is it relieves the pressure on the hips and bust and gives a more comfortable feeling to the wearer. For stout ladies we have a Royal Worcester with a double back rim and each bone is encased in a perspiration-proof material; the front and side steels are made from an extra quality of watch-spring steel. While this corset is made extra strong it is not extra heavy. We have the best long-waisted corset in this county; extra long is the proper word. Ladies who have been compelled to wear waists can wear a Royal Worcester with perfect ease. We would suggest to have your corset fitted by expert Royal Worcester fitters; once fitted you can always secure the same corset by remembering the number. We have a superior Royal Worcester Corset as low as a dollar a pair. We are sole agents for the Royal Worcester in Los Angeles. There are none better.

Mr. Williamson says, (and he is

ALWAYS SAYING SOMETHING,) "IF YOU will advertise White Bedspreads and let the people know what a nice line we have, I will sell two hundred during the week." There are two things he can do well—sell linens and go into the country. He sells linens for the love it, and we all think he goes to the country for the love of some one else; and when it comes to White Bedspreads we believe he is right in advocating and advertising White Bedspreads. The line is unusually strong, it is unusually large, it is unusually fine, not high in price; they sell for \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50; it meets the popular demand. Mr. Williamson is a judge of White Bedspreads and he says it is the best line we have ever carried. Extra inducements will be offered for Monday's sale. He says: "Don't forget to call special attention to those real Barnsley linens at \$1.25 for Monday, any other day \$2." He says everybody should see the value, and we think so, too.

Twenty dozen Lonsdale Muslin

CHEMISE, WELL MADE, LACE TRIMMED for twenty-five cents. Think well of the quality of muslin; you have been paying no less than 50c for a cheap Cabot Muslin; here you can find a superior Lonsdale Muslin Chemise thoroughly well made for twenty-five cents each. A few weeks ago we gave you the information that the Muslin Underwear Department would double sales, would treble sales; now we are quadrupling sales. Our motto is one thing at a time and do it well. Read in another part of this advertisement about Muslin Drawers, about Muslin Nightgowns, about Calico Wrappers. We are quadrupling trade in Muslin Underwear. Sale of Baby Bonnets, sale of Black Sateen Skirts, sale of Lonsdale Muslin Chemise for 25c, sale of Lonsdale Muslin Drawers for 25c.

The Ribbon stock has been

REPLENISHED WITH NEW RIBBONS, WITH new shades, with new ideas. Plenty of Black Velvet Ribbons. The Delineator will tell you they are stylish. The October Delineator is a special number, larger than usual, and more valuable.

Monday's Specials



Real Baarnsley
Table Linens, the
\$2 quality, for

\$1.25

Special
exhibit of

White
Bedspreads

First Special
Exhibit of

Trimming
Silks
and Velvets,

Big Display
of

New
Fall Cloaks.

Extra
Display of

New Notions,
Hand Bags,
Pocketbooks,
Laces,
Veilings,
Hosiery.

Fine
Display of

New Suits

Specialty for
this
exhibit—
matched up
for this
occasion
to show the
magnifi-
cence of
our

Dress Goods
Dept.



ALL WORK SATISFACTORY.

FURNITURE
CARPETS & STOVE
Sold on Easy Payment

Invalid Chairs and Child Carriages Rented by the Week or Month.

I. T. MARTIN, 453, South Spring st.



PARISIAN

Cloak and Suit Co.,
221 South Spring Street.

Fashion Leaders.

Leading Modistes.

—We are now showing late Fall
—and Winter styles.

Jackets with Worth Collars.
Jackets with Double Worth Collars.
Jackets with Derby Collars.
Jackets with Double Derby Collars.
Jackets with Leg-of-Mutton Sleeves.
Jackets with Umbrella Skirts.
Capes with Worth and Derby collars.
Capes with double and triple collars.
Capes with 84, 96 and 108 inch sweeps.
Capes made of Velour du Nord.
Capes made of Plush.
Capes made of fine Cloths.
Capes made of Fur.

—Made in Box, Military and Sweep
—Styles.

*We are the Leaders
Emphatically.*

Showing only Late Styles.

PRICES RIGHT.
STYLES RIGHT.
FIT RIGHT.

—Direct Importers of Dress Goods
—and Silks.

We shall place on
sale tomorrow

One hundred Fall Jackets
with full fur rolls of As-
trachan, Coney and Nat-
ural Opossum, at..... \$4.98

For the children
4 to 12 years.

50 Fall Weight School
Jackets at..... \$1.25

50 Fall Weight School
Jackets at..... 2.00

Watch for date of
Fall Opening.

ing bathing. Mrs. C. H. Spence, president of the auxiliary, devoted her time to seeing that the outing proved a happy one to all.

ON ANGELENO HEIGHTS.
Mrs. Louis Luckel was on Friday evening tendered a surprise party at her home on Angeleno Heights, in honor of her twenty-ninth birthday anniversary. Progressive, which was the feature of the evening. Those present were Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Kaiser, Mrs. Vogel and Mrs. Luckel; Misses Lillie Winter, Mary Hays, Bertha Sill, Gladys Winter, Emma Winter; Messrs. C. H. Cannon, Robert McKee, Dr. Kabisius, James Porter, J. E. Pratt, C. H. Winter, T. Sullivan, J. O. Hay and Louis Luckel. The first prize was won by Mrs. Luckel, and the booby prize by Miss Gussie Winter. Refreshments were served and the evening passed delightfully.

OFF FOR THE FAIR.
Mrs. Dr. Bicknell and Miss Bicknell left yesterday to visit relatives in Wisconsin. They were accompanied by Miss Mabel Anderson of Lake Mills, Wis., who has been spending the past year with them. Miss Anderson made many friends during her stay here. They will take in the World's Fair.

HOME FROM CHICAGO.
Mrs. A. A. Lansing returned Friday evening from Chicago, where she has devoted her time at the World's Fair and the California building, with her silk culture display from Los Angeles, since the World's Fair opened.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.
Mrs. H. J. Roberts and daughter Celia left yesterday for a three months' trip East. They will visit the World's Fair and New York city before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Parcells have moved into their new home, 219 West Twenty-fourth street, and will be at home to their friends on Wednesdays.

Prof. Bransby has returned to the city, after a stay of a few days at the seashore. Miss Bransby will be back tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Newberry are among those who have taken suites at the Santa Clara for the winter.

Mrs. James Hellman has returned and will be at home the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

John J. Logan W.R.C. will give a social hop at G.A.R. Hall, Wednesday evening, to which all posts and corps and friends are invited.

Van Lansing returns today from San Clemente Island, having been guest of Mr. Spencer on a trip to that resort.

Miss Mamie W. Perry has returned home from a two months' trip to Boston and the World's Fair.

Mrs. M. E. Louis is back to the city from a four months' Eastern trip. While away she visited the World's Fair and her old home in Illinois, returning by way of Oregon and San Francisco.

Mrs. Jeanie Peet of Boyle Heights has a dainty poem, "The Rose Window," in the September Californian.

Miss Pauline, who went as a missionary teacher to Hawaii, writes back with much enthusiasm to friends, after describing the country and its wonders of vegetation, but you will see it all for I intend to stay. Both Miss Pauline and Miss Quick are in excellent health.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Sale have moved into their new home, which has been beautifully decorated throughout, and is a model of good taste.

Mail orders have all the benefit of Special Sales and are executed under our own personal supervision.



128, 130, 132 and 134 North
Spring St. — 123 and 125 North
Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE KING IS DEAD!

LONG LIVE THE KING!

Or, transformed into clothing parlance: "The season is closed—now for the new season!" The result of our work—of our magnificent preparation for the fall season—is now ready for your inspection. When we ourselves look at it we almost feel like apologizing for the past—the present is so much more perfect—so much more beautiful—than anything heretofore achieved.

JACOBY BROS.' NEW FALL SUITS AND NEW FALL OVERCOATS

Are most eloquent exponents of the modern tailors' genius. Gentlemen in the habit of paying from \$35 to \$60 for their Suits and Overcoats made to order, should see Jacoby Bros.' Fall Suits and Overcoats from \$12.50 to \$30—unless prejudiced against ready-to-wear clothing beyond redemption—every one will admit our clothing is equal to merchant tailors' work in every particular.

Special for This Week!
First Gun of the Season!
1000 New Fall Suits and Overcoats!

\$12.50
Worth \$17.50.

—Made from the most
—stylish material,
—trimmed with extra
—care, the latest color-
—ing, perfect fit—under
—ordinary circum-
—stances would sell at
—\$17.50.

Jacoby Bros.'
Great Money-raising
Sale of
Boys' Clothing.

Sale takes place on Second Floor—take
patent safety elevator.

Boys' Short Pants Suits,
sizes 4 to 15 years.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Lot 215, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$1.50, drop to..... | 95c |
| Lot 214, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$1.50, drop to..... | 95c |
| Lot 3897, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$1.50, drop to..... | 95c |
| Lot 7437, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$1.50, drop to..... | 95c |
| Lot 7794, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$2, drop to..... | \$1.25 |
| Lot 7434, Wool Suits, sold at \$2.75, drop to..... | 1.50 |
| Lot 1523, Wool Suits, sold at \$3, drop to..... | 1.95 |
| Lot 7473, Cassimere Suits, sold at \$3.50, drop to..... | 2.30 |
| Lot 7345, Cassimere Suits, sold at \$4.50, drop to..... | 2.95 |
| Lot 4200, All-wool Suits, sold at \$5, drop to..... | 3.45 |
| Lot 6591, All-wool Suits, sold at \$5, drop to..... | 3.45 |
| Lot 9287, All-wool Suits, sold at \$4.50, drop to..... | 2.95 |
| Lot 6151, Marysville Cassimere Suits, drop to..... | 3.70 |
| Lot 9045, Fine Wool Suits, sold at \$6, drop to..... | 3.95 |
| Lot 8710, Fine Wool Suits, sold at \$6, drop to..... | 3.95 |
| Lot 7711, Fine Cassimere Suits, sold at \$6.50, drop to..... | 3.20 |
| Lot 493, Fine All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$6, drop to..... | 3.95 |
| Lot 7815, Double Breasted Monitor Suits, sold at \$6, drop to..... | 3.45 |
| Lot 7207, Indigo Blue Cloth Suits, sold at \$6.50, drop to..... | 4.00 |
| Lot 6893, All-wool Cassimere Suits, sold at \$6.50, drop to..... | 4.95 |
| Lot 1597, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$7, drop to..... | 4.95 |
| Lot 1569, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$7, drop to..... | 4.95 |
| Lot 6910, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$7, drop to..... | 4.95 |
| Lot 6420, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$7, drop to..... | 4.95 |

Boys' Long Pants Suits,
sizes 13 to 19 years.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Lot 2420, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$5, drop to..... | \$3.45 |
| Lot 2139, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$5, drop to..... | 3.75 |
| Lot 2138, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$5, drop to..... | 3.75 |
| Lot 2782, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$5, drop to..... | 3.75 |
| Lot 2570, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$5, drop to..... | 3.75 |
| Lot 2545, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$5, drop to..... | 3.75 |
| Lot 2780, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$5, drop to..... | 3.75 |
| Lot 1233, Woolen Suits, sold at \$5, drop to..... | 4.45 |
| Lot 6037, Woolen Suits, sold at \$7, drop to..... | 4.95 |
| Lot 3764, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$9, drop to..... | 5.95 |
| Lot 3766, All-wool Cassimere Suits, sold at \$9, drop to..... | 5.95 |
| Lot 3910, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$9, drop to..... | 6.45 |
| Lot 159, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$10, drop to..... | 6.95 |
| Lot 1373, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$12, drop to..... | 7.45 |
| Lot 9330, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$12, drop to..... | 7.45 |
| Lot 2565, Fine Cassimere Suits, sold at \$12.50, drop to..... | 9.95 |
| Lot 2547, Fine Cassimere Suits, sold at \$12.50, drop to..... | 7.45 |
| Lot 6056, Fine Cheviot Suits, sold at \$12.50, drop to..... | 8.75 |

they were entertained by royalty, and where their ability as artists was appreciated.

The Children's Chapel on Adams street is flourishing, although its prime mover, Mrs. Maj. Elderkin, has been for several weeks at the seashore. She is entertaining the children at her summer resort by squads, from which great enjoyment is derived all around.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodman of Toledo, O., have come to Los Angeles to reside. Mr. Goodman, who is a man of wealth, intends investing in both city and outside property, having great faith in the future of Southern California.

RANSOM HOME.

The Necessities of the Institution—Meeting of the Managers.
The regular monthly meeting of the board of managers of Ransom Home was held last Wednesday afternoon. Everything in the home was found in hopeful condition, and, although there has been an unusual amount of sickness within the past two months, all are now well and convalescing. Necessary expenses for this time have been great, but the means have been at hand to meet them, with the exception of the salary of the matron, which is in arrears. Money is needed at once to pay this, and the managers are endeavoring to enter easily and comfortably upon

Jacoby Bros.'
Great Money-raising
Sale of

SHOES!

ALL ODDS AND ENDS IN SHOE STORES AT

"HALF PRICE."

A Genuine Slaughter of Good and Reliable

Footwear!

SHOE STORES—128 and 130 North Spring St.—123 North Main St.

Men's Shoes.

Strong & Carroll's noted make of Men's Kangaroo Congress Shoes, hand welt, equal to hand sewed; sizes 5 to 10, in A and B widths. Regular price \$5, reduced price..... \$2.50

Strong & Carroll's famous make of Men's Kangaroo Bala, hand welt, easy as hand sewed; sizes 5 to 10 in A and B widths. Regular price \$5, reduced price..... 2.50

Strong & Carroll's Men's Calf Congress, hand welt; sizes 5 to 6 1/2 and 9 1/2, all widths. Regular price \$5, reduced price..... 2.50

Strong & Carroll's Men's Calf Bala, hand welt. Noted for their comfort; sizes 5 to 6 and 9 1/2 and 10, all widths. Reduced from \$5 to..... 2.50

Men's Calf Button Shoes, round and square toes; sizes 9 1/2 and 10, all widths. Former price \$3.44 and \$5, reduced to..... 1.50

"None Superior" the celebrated Johnson & Murphy make of Men's Fine Calf Shoes, either congress or bala; sizes 5 to 9, all widths. Famous the world over for their wearing qualities. Reduced from \$6 to..... 4.00

Burt & Packard's Men's Patent Leather Bala and Congress, in odds and ends only. Reduced from \$6 to..... 3.00

Norman & Bennett's Men's Ras-Bala, in all sizes B width. Reduced from \$4 to..... 2.00

Men's Rockland Russet, congress or bala, in all sizes and widths, latest style toes and tips. Reduced from \$4 to..... 2.00

Men's Kip Oredmoore or Flow Rockland, in buckles or lace, full double sole. Reduced from \$2 to..... 1.25

Men's Two Buckle Oil Grain Plow Shoes in all sizes. Regular price \$1.75, reduced to..... 1.25

Men's Tan Colored Canvas Shoes all sizes. Reduced from \$1 to..... 50c

Ladies' Shoes.

D. Armstrong & Co.'s famous Rochester make Ladies' Button Shoes of the finest French kid, hand turned and hand sewed; sizes 2 to 4, in AA, A, B, C, D and E widths. Reduced from \$5 to..... \$2.50

Utica Shoe Co.'s Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes, in all sizes and widths. Worth \$3, reduced to..... 2.00

Utica Shoe Co.'s Ladies' Cloth or Kid Top Button Shoes, carefully selected from the best of Dongola. Good value at \$3.50, reduced to..... 2.25

The celebrated E. P. Reed & Co.'s Ladies' Hand Sewed French Dongola Button, full assortment of sizes and widths, in five different toes. Reduced from \$4 to 3.00

Norman & Bennett's Ladies' Genuine Russet Goat Bala, all sizes. Reduced from \$4 to..... 2.00

Jones Shoe Co.'s Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, with or without patent tips, best Oxfords on earth for the money; all sizes. Reduced from \$1.50 to..... 1.00

Ladies' Canvas Bala, in tan and black colors, stylish lasts, tips to match the canvas. Reduced from \$2 to..... 1.00

Wright & Jones' Pebble Goat and Dongola Button Shoes, in almost all sizes and widths. Reduced from \$2 and \$2.25 to..... 1.00

Misses' and Children's
Shoes.

Misses' Dongola Button, sizes 11 to 2, all widths; former price \$2.50 and \$2. Reduced to..... 1.00

Wright & Jones' Misses' Genuine Pebble Goat Button, sizes 12 1/2 to 2, all widths. Reduced from \$2 to..... 1.00

Wright & Jones' Misses' Pebble Goat Button, sizes 8 1/2 to 12, all widths and sizes. Reduced from \$1.50 to..... 80c

Wright & Jones' Children's Shoes, genuine pebble goat button, all sizes and widths. Reduced from \$1 to..... 60c

Misses' Genuine Oil Grain Button spring heel, 12 1/2 to 2. Reduced from \$1.50 to..... 1.00

Misses' Genuine Oil Grain Button, spring heel, sizes 8 to 9 1/2 only. Reduced from \$1.25 to..... 80c

Your Attention, Ladies!
Extra Special
for a Few Days Only

All of Geo. E. Bernard's \$4.50
and \$5 Ladies' fine Artistic Black
and Colored Oxfords to be closed
out at

\$2.50

All sizes and widths.

AUCTION.

Monday, Sept. 11, 10 a.m.
1007 S. Main st.

Comprising parlor, dining-room and kitchen furniture, bedding, etc. One new parlor suit, one Decker piano, assort of hall rack, one "Britannica Encyclopedia," dining chairs, extension table, art squares, fancy upholstered chairs and rockers, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, lawn mower, tools, etc.

Matlock & Reed,
Auctioneers.

"THE NEW PLEASANTON," 75 Howard st., near 3d, San Francisco. A first-class lodging hotel, 200 rooms, en suite and single, gas and running water in each room, ladies' parlor, reading and smoking-room; best beds in the world. Per day, 50c and up; per week, \$3.00 and up.

EMPIRE HOUSE, 636 Commercial st., San Francisco. (Established 1850.) 150 neat and well-kept rooms and cleanest beds. Per day, 50c and up; per week, \$3.00 and up. Houses are open all night.



DR. PRITCHARD.

Rectal, Female and Chronic Diseases Cured.

By the "Pratt System" of Treatment.

W. F. PRITCHARD, M.D.,
155 North Spring street, Los Angeles.

Office hours, 12 to 4 p.m. Telephone 13.

TROY LAUNDRY CO.

715, 717 and 719 N. MAIN-st. Telephone 46.

Up-town Office: N. E. cor. First and Spring.
Work sent by Express will receive immediate attention.

POLYGAMY'S SEAT.

The New Policy of the Mormons.

Officers Practice Deceit to Protect the Crime.

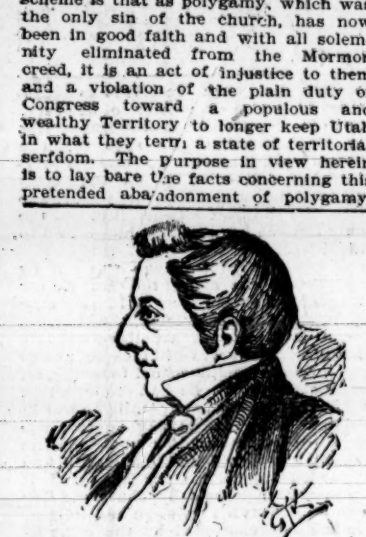
Which Still Openly Flourishes in the Face of Law.

Significant Inactivity of Federal Officials Who are Aware of the Moral Rotting of the Saints—Effect of Making Utah a State.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, AUG. 31, 1893.

THE Mormon Church, aided by its hired attorneys and lobbyists at Washington and its clerical stipendiaries here, is making a tremendous effort to achieve Statehood for Utah. One of its chief arguments in support of the scheme is that polygamy, which was the only sin of the church, has now been eliminated from the Mormon creed. It is an act of ingratitude to them and a violation of the plain duty of Congress toward a populous and wealthy Territory to longer keep Utah in what they term a state of territorial serfdom. The purpose in view herein is to lay bare the facts concerning this pretended abandonment of polygamy.



Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism.

In order that the American people may judge for themselves what trust to put in the story, it should be remembered that Statehood, once granted, is irrevocable, and is a safe principle to proceed cautiously in making a permanent alliance and equal partnership with a people who, wherever they have lived, have always been at odds with their neighbors. Although their faith is built on a theocratic idea, which is in direct conflict with the theory of a democratic government, their faith will be limited to a brief account of the origin of Mormon polygamy, its recognized binding force as a command of God, and the facts regarding its pretended rescission from the Mormon creed.

When the first Mormon prophet, John Smith, received his so-called revelation instituting polygamy in 1843 he launched upon the world a religious-social craft which was laden only with contention, discord and dissension. That any religious leader should, in the United States and in the nineteenth century, have the audacity to demand of his followers an acquiescence in a monstrous doctrine as a cardinal principle of faith, almost surpasses belief. But the prophet expected opposition, and he was not disappointed. He boldly and publicly proclaimed. Therefore, its entire acquiescence was known to but a chosen few, whose interests and sympathies were all centered in the success of the Mormon Church, and whose personal and pecuniary fortunes of the prophet was unquestioned.

To this little coterie he first confided the revelation, and then he proceeded to broadcast it to the people in a private and diplomatic way. Well-informed apostates say that Smith's intrigues with certain sisters of the flock made the production of the revelation necessary to avoid a very great scandal. The revelation itself proves that he feared the greatest opposition from the female members of his flock, and especially from his own wife Emma, who was always informed of his amours. In commandments and revelations he enjoined in general it says, speaking to Joseph:

"And verily I say unto you that whosoever you seal on earth shall be sealed in heaven, and whosoever you bind on earth, in My name, and by My word, shall be bound in the heavens; and whosoever you remit on earth shall be remitted eternally in the heavens; and whosoever you retain on earth shall be retained in heaven."

"And again, verily I say, whosoever you bless I will bless, and whosoever you curse I will curse, saith the Lord, for I, the Lord, am thy God."

"And again, verily I say unto you, my servant Joseph, that whosoever you give on earth, to whomsoever you give any one on earth by My word, and according to My law, it shall be visited with blessings and no curses, and with My power, saith the Lord, and shall be without condemnation on earth and in heaven."

Herein was offered to the wife an eternity of blessings should she consent to the licentiousness of her husband, with the alternative of eternal damnation in case she should reject the revelation. Joseph seemed to regard his wife as a particularly tough subject, and he found it necessary to retain on earth shall be retained in heaven."

"And I command mine handmaid, Emma Smith, to abide and cleave unto my servant Joseph, and to no one else. And if she will not abide this commandment she shall be destroyed, saith the Lord, for I am the Lord, thy God, and will destroy her if she abide not in My law."

"And again, verily I say, let mine handmaid forgive my servant her trespasses and then shall she be forgiven her trespasses wherein she has trespassed against me."

The prophet must have had a lively sense of Emma's nerve and independence when he found it necessary to invoke from the Lord such a dire threat in his behalf, but even the prospect of utter destruction did not render him entirely docile, as he never left Nauvoo for Utah.

Polygamists have always constituted the aristocratic and ruling class in the Mormon Church, one of the special promises made to them in the revelation being this:

"Verily, verily I say unto you, if a man marry a wife according to My

word and they are sealed by the Holy Spirit of promise according to mine appointment, and he or she shall commit any sin or transgression of the new everlasting covenant whatever, and all manner of blasphemies, and if they commit murder whereby they shed innocent blood, yet shall they come forth in the resurrection and enter into the exaltation."

This means that they may commit any sin except shedding "innocent" blood, and that to remember that only Mormon blood is innocent.

The sisters when first made acquainted with this colossal matrimonial scheme, the prophet's policy, and confronted with the passage from the Book of Mormon, which says that "No man shall have save it one wife, and concubines shall be none," but Joseph and his chief, Lothario declared that the Lord, recognizing the necessity for a speedy building up of His kingdom on earth, had foreseen the former command to a state of innocuous desuetude.

The first official public announcement that polygamy was a part of the Mormon faith was made at Salt Lake City in 1852. Two years previously, in 1850, John Taylor, then one of the Twelve Apostles, publicly denied in France that the Mormon Church had any unchaste relations between the sexes. This was a cunning play upon words, and was accepted as a denial of the charge of polygamy. The Mormon Church was that at the time Taylor had five wives. That kind of deception and falsehood had been one of the chief weapons employed by the Mormon hierarchy from the beginning to the present time, when arraigned for its multitude of crimes. In defending their faith against the assaults of the unbeliever, this priestly class has always proceeded upon the assumption that the end justifies the means.

With the promulgation of the new doctrine, in 1852, which was advocated by the Mormon missionaries throughout the world, overland travel to California had then made the saints reasonably secure, and Brigham felt that in Utah they were sufficiently isolated to snap their fingers at Uncle Sam. The Mormon Church has always been dependent on the United States authorities for the show of obedience to restraining laws only when powerless to resist. And there was a certain amount of cunning in this open practice of polygamy, as it not only gave them credit for being sincere, but also served to veil from outside view far more dangerous features of the creed, and a large portion of the Eastern people acquiesced in the more serious charge than religious fanaticism. Outside people argued that as the Mormons were sober and industrious, they were not to be regarded as a community of people, polygamists excepted, and that they would soon die off if left alone. They forgot that by the church's practice of polygamy it contained features which caused it to be driven from Ohio, Missouri and Illinois.

It early became the ambition of every Mormon to enter within the charmed circle of polygamists. Added to the rewards and immunities offered in the revelation was the promise of him of a kingdom in the celestial world, whose glory and power would be measured by the number of his wives and descendants, who would then become his subjects. He saw that in Utah they were absolute masters, nearly every officer, both in church and state, being a polygamist. But he could reach this exalted position only with the consent of the church. Applications for this exaltation were useless until he had first proved that he had faithfully paid his tithing and loyalty "obeyed counsel."

To the outside world the practice was sought to be condoned by the declaration that those who were financially able to support plural wives were permitted to have them, and that such support was a solemn duty enforced by the church. The falseness of this statement will be shown further on.

For many years prior to 1872 Capt. Hooper, a prominent representative of the Territory of Utah in Congress, his popularity in Washington enabled him to either defeat or modify many measures which were designed to bring the Mormon Church within the law, but at the date mentioned, Hooper was set aside for George Q. Cannon, a polygamist, Brigham saying that he was determined to no longer have a man of the American people, Cannon served for about four terms, until Congress finally had decency enough to declare that no polygamist had a right to a seat in that body. This same George Q. Cannon is now the real head of the church, and has recently recovered from the United States the money forfeited by some of his friends on a bail bond which he had furnished while under indictment for unlawful cohabitation. He had urged his followers to go to the penitentiary, if necessary, rejoicing as the true martyr always does under prosecution, but when his turn came to be indicted he fled. It is said that the amount of the bond, \$35,000, was raised by small subscriptions among the saints, and that he had been hiding several years he compromised

Willford Woodworth, president of the Mormon Church.

matters with the court by serving about four months in the penitentiary and paying a small fine in 1888. But, as polygamists are not to be named in the revelation, Joseph seemed to regard his wife as a particularly tough subject, and he found it necessary to retain on earth shall be retained in heaven."

"And I command mine handmaid, Emma Smith, to abide and cleave unto my servant Joseph, and to no one else. And if she will not abide this commandment she shall be destroyed, saith the Lord, for I am the Lord, thy God, and will destroy her if she abide not in My law."

"And again, verily I say, let mine handmaid forgive my servant her trespasses and then shall she be forgiven her trespasses wherein she has trespassed against me."

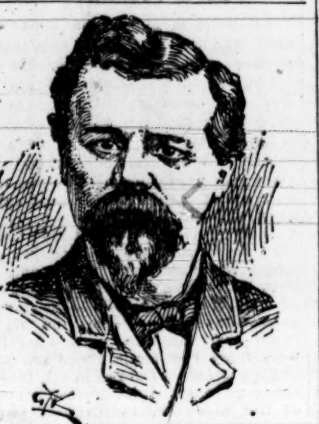
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"Verily, verily I say unto you, if a man marry a wife according to My

during that time, the judges have passed much lighter sentences.

During all these prosecutions and convictions, the judges kept "one idea uppermost, and that was that the government was actuated by no motive of revenge, but was only desirous of enforcing obedience to the law. In every case of conviction for the crime of polygamy or unlawful cohabitation the judge, before sentencing the prisoner, asked him whether or not he would promise to obey the law in future. In the case of every man who so promised, sentence to imprisonment was suspended, he being only fined the costs of prosecution. But every man who thus promised to obey the laws of his country, not only received the castigation of the Mormon Church authorities, but was denounced by the newspapers of the church as a traitor to his people. One man who was convicted, but who promised to obey the law in future, had been a Mormon for forty years. He was a man universally esteemed, a banker, a director of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and a bishop in his church. When, in the face of ecclesiastical censure, he stood firm to his promise, the church



Arthur L. Thomas, Governor of Utah.

could not afford to cut him off, but it did degrade him in his priestly office. Another prominent merchant, who one day promised the judge to obey the law, was publicly denounced by the church authorities to go before the judge next day and saying he wished to withdraw his promise to obey the law and to go to prison instead, and to prison he went under the benisons of his church. Few Mormons dared to show the wrath of their priests by choosing loyalty rather than the prison, but every one who did was branded as a renegade. And all this for believing that although a member of that church he should be subject to the laws of the land!

The reader will now be convinced of two propositions, the first being that polygamy has been accepted by the Mormon people as an institution emanating from God himself, and therefore as one which he only can set aside. The other proposition is that a good Mormon who obeys the laws of the United States for forty years, in the light of these facts we will proceed to weigh the evidence which supports the claim that polygamy has been abandoned as a church tenet.

On September 24, 1890, the following was telegraphed to the Washington papers:

"To whom it may concern: Press dispatches having been sent for publication purposes from Salt Lake City, which have been widely published, to the effect that the Utah Commission in their recent report to the Secretary of the Interior, alleges the plural marriages are still being solemnized, and that for some time past have been contracted in Utah since last June or doing the past year; also, that in public discourses the leaders of the church have been endeavoring to urge the continuance of the practice of polygamy."

"I, therefore, as president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, do hereby, in the most solemn manner, declare that these charges are false. We are not teaching polygamy, or plural marriages, and we do not permit any person to enter into its practice, and I deny that either forty or any other number of plural marriages have during the past year been contracted in the Territory. One case has been reported in which the parties alleged that the marriage was performed in the autumn of 1889, but I have not been able to learn who performed the ceremony; whatever the fact, the marriage was done without my knowledge. In consequence of this alleged occurrence the endorsement house was, by my instructions, taken down without delay."

"Inasmuch as laws have been enacted by Congress forbidding plural marriages, and the church has announced constitutional by the court of last resort, I hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws, and to my influence with the members of the church over which I preside to have them do likewise."

"There is nothing in my teachings to the church, or in those of my associates, during the time specified, which can reasonably be construed to inculcate or encourage polygamy, and when any of the church has used language which appeared to convey such teaching he has been promptly reprimanded. And I now publicly declare that I am refraining from contracting any marriages forbidden by the law of the land. WILLFORD WOODWORTH, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints."

The foregoing document, and it alone, is the evidence which the church has declared. It professes to be a manifesto, and by no means a revelation from God. The most careless reader will observe that it merely advises the discontinuance of such marriages, while it does not even advise the discontinuance of unlawful relations with wives already on hand. It contains no command, even from Woodruff. Will anybody of the least intelligence believe that his mere advice justifies his followers in disobeying a solemn and positive command delivered, as they believe, by Jehovah Himself? The reason given for the production of the manifesto is that it was because of laws passed by Congress forbidding the practice of polygamy, and that the Supreme Court has declared the constitutionality of such laws. Inasmuch as the laws were passed in 1862, and had been held to be constitutional at least ten years before the manifesto was issued, during those ten years hundreds of Mormons went to prison with the blessings of the church for violating those laws, while the few who promised obedience in the courts were visited with its stripes. George Q. Cannon himself was sent to prison many years after the law was declared constitutional.

We must look deeper for the true reasons for this guarded declaration of a change of purpose, and yet those reasons are very near the surface. In the first place, the Legislature of Idaho, in which State there were several thousand Mormon votes, had passed a law disfranchising any person belong-

ing to an organization which practiced or taught polygamy. The knocked Idaho Mormons out of the ballot box. Then there was a formidable movement on foot to induce Congress to adopt a similar law applicable to all Territories, with fair chance of success. As the church is at least half political, this thrust reached a vital part. Nearly a year previously Utah Federal judge had decided that, as the Mormon Church taught and practiced polygamy to the government of the United States, it was a corporation entitled to naturalization. Gentiles were in control of Salt Lake, Ogden and other important Utah cities, while the Mormon Church was in control of the Territory, with fair chance of success. As the church is at least half political, this thrust reached a vital part. Nearly a year previously Utah Federal judge had decided that, as the Mormon Church taught and practiced polygamy to the government of the United States, it was a corporation entitled to naturalization. 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long before the culminating scene, though if patient he will be rewarded at the close by a solo, or one of our national airs, played on the only stringed instrument in their orchestra, which is composed entirely of wonders—faded-out gongs and bells. There must be an advocate of the Darwinian theory connected with the management of the village, for a fine, large ape has a conspicuous place assigned to him, where he is not at all backward in displaying those characteristics wherein he most resembles man, and he displays no tact in thrusting the unpleasant knowledge upon you.

The German village is nothing more than a great beer garden, and the one feature is the magnificence of the children of the Fatherland love. The music, along with the beer, is apt to make them a trifle enthusiastic, but there is nothing unpleasant about it.

"Old Vienna" is the resort of the society people, and here on Saturday evenings they have decreed it to be the fashion to dine. Therefore between 6 and 7 they come in their splendor to make a dinner of beer, wienerschnitzel, sauerkraut and Dutch fried potatoes. There is nothing elegant about such a dinner, but the price. Everybody drinks beer, even Kansas people, and if you are not familiar with the price, you may be excited to find that two small bottles of imported beer, while speaking of drinks, it might be kindness to warn the one who is going to dine, that the fair not to be taken unless in need of an emetic.

"Old Vienna" is filled with pretty barmaids, who only serve that pale humanity who appreciate better than the other part the witchery of dark eyes and tender smiles. The language of German love is being industriously pursued by some of our army officers stationed on the grounds, and who find the menu very palatable when served by German maids. After the limps are lit in the garden and the quaint shape of the picturesque place is at its best, and if you are fatigued by a day of sightseeing, the Austro orchestra will make you forget the weariness of existing by rendering the sweet old waltzes of Strauss and Waldteufel and all the favorite German tunes. Just before the hour for closing a waltzman, arrayed in antique costume, carrying a lantern across his shoulder, patrols the village crying "All is well. If you have not danced too long, 'Old Vienna' goes over to the lagoon in the 'Court of Honor' and take an electric launch or gondola and watch the lights of the city. The beautiful scene is nothing more than a beautiful scene, and the lights are very suggestive of the descriptions St. John gives of his vision of the New Jerusalem. It should be in the heart of everyone who has been so fortunate as to behold all this loveliness to praise the minds of those who have labored to make the inspiration of genius and the stockholders have not neglected the matter. It ought to be some consolation in the thought that hundreds of thousands of people have been educated, thousands of minds broadened by the contact with the wonders of this great universe and hearts made glad for all the years to come by the memories of the one and only visit to their lives.

ETHHEL INGALLS.
(Copyright, 1893.)

Harriet Martineau a Caneless Talker.
(Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.)
Harriet Martineau must have been the most wearing of traveling companions. If we may believe Mrs. Crosse's recent report concerning the friction which marred her journey in Egypt, with her two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Yarns, the husband and wife suffered among other things from Mrs. Martineau's ceaseless flow of talk. "It became to them a plague beyond endurance, a nervous irritant not to be borne in a climate and under circumstances that invited a certain amount of calm contemplation. Mr. Yarns, who was one of the party, bethought him of a remedy. He bought a pipe for Miss Martineau and persuaded her to smoke. She took to it, so I was told, with the enthusiasm that she hailed every new panacea, and the result was—intervals of golden silence." There is a pleasant little glimpse of Wordsworth in the talk of Dr. Davy, repeated by Mrs. Crosse. We see the poet's vehement dislike to the intrusion of the railways upon his charmed solitude, but we get no glimpse of the poet himself. The old man in his kindliness of heart sometimes shows a party of rough tourists round the garden and dismiss them each with a laurel leaf picked by himself, as a memento.

Good Night.
(Harper's Bazar.) "There is a tender sweetness, a glow of our common phrases, affectionate, growing, simple and unobtrusive as they are, which fall like dew upon the heart. Good night! The little one licks it, as if it were a flower, and with shining face and hands, and prayers said, she toddles off to bed. Sisters and brothers exchange the wish; parents and children, friends and friends. Familiar use had robbed it of its significance to some of us; we repeat it automatically without much thought. But consider. We are, as voyagers, putting off from time to time upon an unexplored sea. Our bark of life set sail and go onward into the darkness, and we, asleep on our pillows, take no such care as we do when awake and journeying by daylight. Of the perils of the night, whatever they may be, we take no heed. An unsleeping vigilance watches over us, but it is the vigilance of one stronger and wiser than we, who is the Eternal Good. Good and God spring from the same root, and the same in meaning. 'Good-night' is only 'God be with you.' 'Good night' is 'God night,' or 'God guard the night.' It would be a cheerful household in which these gentle forms of speech were ignored or did not exist. Alas! the happy and the sorrowful day by day may say 'Good night.'"

To Keep a Boutonniere Fresh.

(New York Herald.) Carnations, daisies, and occasionally half-blown roses have been worn as boutonniere in the evening, may, by careful management, be kept fresh enough to wear again next day. A man in town who has a pardonable penchant for frequently wearing a boutonniere bouquet, yet does not wish to spend from \$1.50 to \$5 a day on the luxuries of a florist, puts away his boutonniere at night as carefully as a woman does her jewels. He makes a hole through a pasteboard card, clips the ends of the flower and puts it through the hole in the pasteboard. He then puts the card over a glass full of fresh water. The delicate petals of the flower are thus prevented from touching the water, and the stem is in its full length. As everybody knows, water on the petals of cut flowers destroys their freshness. A bunch of carnations may be kept together and their stems put through a daisy hole in the pasteboard card. Daisies should be separated and the stems put through individual holes.

IN THE DOG DAYS.

Congressmen—Caught on the Fly.

Washington Sketches With Pen, Pencil and Type.

Unique Statesmen Who Wear Seersuckers and Dusters.

Tom Reed's New Costume—A Look at Johnson of Cleveland—How He Made a Fortune in Street Railroads.

His Queer Political Methods—Bourke Cockran on the Floor—His Wonderful Voice and Memory—Young Men from the West. Bryan of Nebraska and Pence of Colorado—How Late Pence Dresses—Snap Shots at Isadore Rayner and Silver-dollar Bland—Gossip about Catchings and Cannon—A Story of Hannibal Hamlin and a Pen Picture of McCready of Kentucky.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. "If Congress were sitting in New York and the Wall-street brokers could see it as it is now they would mock the House."

These were the words of a New York merchant as he stood in the press gallery a few days ago and looked down upon the House during the silver debate. The House was empty except for the Republican side of the chamber, and every other Democratic desk was vacant. The remainder of the seats contained men who were writing, reading, loafing and chatting, picking their teeth, playing with their keys, and doing a thousand and one other things which the average Congressman does when he is not making a speech. Mr. Catchings of Missouri had the floor. A baker's dozen sat around and watched him, and you could not find anything else than a swallow-tail coat with brass buttons. The last of these "steel pen" statesmen passed from the Senate with Omar D. Conger, and from the House with John D. Rusk. He was a man of the Prince Albert coat and the double-breasted frock, and for a generation of years he has been a mixture of swallow-tails and black broadcloth suits. Now, everyone dresses to please. There are seersuckers and dusters to be seen in the House, and the quorum callers are Tom Reed, and he is one of the queerest looking characters on the floor. He weighs over 300 pounds, and he rolls about like a barrel of dynamite. He has a white mustache and a white hair, and he is as large as a peck measure. Now he has a rakish sailor straw chapeau, and he clothes his great form in a blue suit of gray stuff which he knows here as Kentucky jeans. The cloth is loosely woven, and it makes the wearer feel as though he were dressed in a white sheet. He has a very different appearance. He is, you know, a strawberry blonde. His big, round face is as rosy as that of a baby. His bald head has the parchment whiteness at the top of a new drumhead, and his eyebrows are white, while his little mustache and the fringe of hair about his eyes are of a reddish silver. His iron gray suit adds to this white effect, and makes the great statesman of Maine a symphony in light gray. It is hard to keep clothes of this material in shape, and Mr. Reed's pantaloons bag at the knees and fit in wrinkles over his yellow shoes. Under his fat chin hangs a bit of sky-blue necktie, and he keeps his linen coat buttoned up close at the neck. Physically he appears to be in splendid condition, and mentally he is never greater than he is today. He is by all odds the strongest man on the Republican side of the chamber, and his tongue has as much vitrol at its roots as ever.

TOM JOHNSON OF CLEVELAND.
No one ever speaks of Reed otherwise than as "Tom Reed." He is more like an overgrown boy than a man, and has none of the airs and snobbishness of the 5-cent statesman who thinks he is great. The Democratic side of the chamber has also a "Tom." I refer to Tom Johnson of Cleveland, one of the shrewdest and most practical business men in the House, and one of the wisest of the wisest theorists. Johnson believes in Henry George, and he says that his property really belongs to the low-down man, as much as himself. I have not noted, however, any inclination on his part to make a division. He is, you know, a street railroad magnate, and is probably worth somewhere in the millions. He began his life as an office boy in Louisville, and when he was hardly out of his teens got hold of a street railroad in Indianapolis. The road never amounted to anything while he managed it. He paid no attention to improving it, but he learned the business, made some money and then went to Cleveland. The city was already covered with a net-work of roads belonging to close corporations. These objects to Johnson laying new tracks and opposed him in every way. He finally got a charter for a track down Scoville avenue. This ran through one of the best parts of the town, but there was no line by which he could reach the heart of business, and the other roads would not let him go over their tracks. He changed his tactics and to

the character of his road from those which he had used in Indianapolis. In Cleveland he put down everything of the very best. He paved Scoville avenue at his own expense, spending \$20,000 of it, and made himself noted as a friend of the people. He got a little line of track on the west side of a short city and he used it to carry passengers from one side of Cleveland to the other for one fare. He had to have omnibuses carry his passengers two miles in order to do this, but he stuck to it, and in this way made himself very popular, as the regular roads charged two and three fares for the same distance. He did not let anything get in the way of his roads connected. He worked with the City Council, but in his own way. He never gave any reason, and he said he did not use a pass himself and no one should ride free. He was willing to pay a man or a woman for his services, but he would not give him a pass. He finally got his measures through and eventually secured one of the most valuable street railway properties of the city. In the meantime he invented a number of things connected with street railways, and he gets a big royalty for these. He has a rolling mill at Johnstown, Pa., and he has a net income of \$100,000 a year. He is a peculiarity among statesmen in that, though all of his business is largely protected by the tariff, he is a free trader. He frankly says his railroad ought to belong to the city, but until Henry George principles prevail he will keep them. Tom Johnson is a queer-looking man. He makes me think of Dickens's fat boy. His round, fat head is a cannon ball of rosy flesh, thick with wavy, heavy hair. His eyes, which look out at you over a fairly-shaped nose. This head is fastened by a thick neck to a round shoulder, and his roly-poly form rolls around the house at a good pace. Tom Johnson does not look to be over 30 years of age, and he is a good off-hand speaker, and he is especially happy in ten-minute orations. He dresses in a business suit, and he looks like a man who has been with a palm leaf fan.

A LOOK AT BOURKE COCKRAN.

One of the most marked men on the floor of the House this session is Bourke Cockran. He would be a striking character if he had no brains, and his figure would attract attention anywhere. The fact that he has brains and an eloquent tongue make him the more interesting. He is a tall, thin man, with a very thin face, and his hair is very thin and very light. He is a good off-hand speaker, and he is especially happy in ten-minute orations. He dresses in a business suit, and he looks like a man who has been with a palm leaf fan.

BRYAN OF NEBRASKA.

Bourke Cockran is a great orator. He is a tall, thin man, with a very thin face, and his hair is very thin and very light. He is a good off-hand speaker, and he is especially happy in ten-minute orations. He dresses in a business suit, and he looks like a man who has been with a palm leaf fan.

HIS NAME IS LAFE.

The latest sensation among the youngsters of the House is Lafe Pence of Denver. He created a sensation soon as the House opened, and he made one of the bright, shrewd speeches of the time. He had quite a contest with Isadore Rayner, in which he was victorious. He is a typical Westerner. He looks like the cowboys of Frederick Remond's sketches. Tall and thin, he has a long, thin head, the most striking feature of which is a long, thin nose. His cheeks are thin, his jaws strong, and his slightly-shaven face is full of lines of determination and grit. He is all muscle, bones and brains. Just how much brains the future will show, but he has demonstrated that he has a fair quantity and no lack of grit. His face is rather sallow, and his arms are as long as those of John Sherman. He has his vest during these dog days, and he wears a flannel shirt with a turnover collar, about which he has a long, blue scarf. This scarf is tied in a sailor knot, and the blue ends of it stand out on each side of his chin against his short, black hair. This is his rough air is college-bred man, and he comes here at the age of 36 as a populist and a silver democrat.

A WORD ABOUT ISADORE RAYNER.

Speaking of Pence brings to mind Isadore Rayner, a member from Baltimore. He is well educated, modest, and very ambitious. He talks smoothly and well. He calls himself a bimetalist, but he is one of that sort which lean toward a gold standard. He is a tall, thin man, with a long, thin head, the most striking feature of which is a long, thin nose. His cheeks are thin, his jaws strong, and his slightly-shaven face is full of lines of determination and grit. He is all muscle, bones and brains. Just how much brains the future will show, but he has demonstrated that he has a fair quantity and no lack of grit. His face is rather sallow, and his arms are as long as those of John Sherman. He has his vest during these dog days, and he wears a flannel shirt with a turnover collar, about which he has a long, blue scarf. This scarf is tied in a sailor knot, and the blue ends of it stand out on each side of his chin against his short, black hair. This is his rough air is college-bred man, and he comes here at the age of 36 as a populist and a silver democrat.

weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds. His face is dark and rosy, and his jet black hair, which he parts very near the middle, is smoothly plastered down upon his head. His forehead is high and broad, and he looks more like a club man than a Congressman.

SILVER-DOLLAR BLAND.

Silver-dollar Bland, on the other hand, looks like a grocer or a lay Methodist preacher who devotes himself to selling goods between Sundays. He wears a white necktie, a black alpaca sack coat and black pantaloons and vest. He is a short, stocky man well along in the fifties, with the sallow complexion of the Missourian, and much thinking has gouged the hair out of the crown and over the forehead. He has a reddish brown beard covering the lower half of his face, and he keeps his jaws moving while not speaking in chewing tobacco. He is a man of considerable ability, and of bulldog tenacity. His silver-dollar bill in reality was invented by Senator Allison. Bland was at that time in favor of free silver, and he was thoroughly posted on all silver questions, and his district sends him here as the advocate of silver. He is not a great speaker. His voice is hoarse, and his manner heavy. He is a man of small means, notwithstanding that he lived in the mineral regions of the West during some of the greatest gold strikes in the world. He is not a companionable man, and is rather quiet and reserved than "hale fellow well met."

CATCHINGS AND CANNON.

"Mississippi Catchings" and "Illinois Cannon" have created considerable attention already, and they will keep themselves before the people during the rest of this Congress. Catchings of Mississippi looks for all the world like a white-patched, red-headed passenger agent of the Big Four Railroad. He has long, red chin whiskers, a square forehead, from the middle of which a white patch comes down to his crown, and this light hair, so carefully combed that you can see the parallel lines of white scalp shining through. He is a man of small means, notwithstanding that he lived in the mineral regions of the West during some of the greatest gold strikes in the world. He is not a companionable man, and is rather quiet and reserved than "hale fellow well met."

Gov. McCready has a number of good speeches during this session. He is a bimetalist, and he rings all the changes upon his theory, talking in grammar, and gesturing in the while with a pair of spectacles which he puts on his nose every time he has to look at his notes or read a quotation. He is a big man, weighing, I judge, about 200 pounds, and standing about 5 feet 10 inches in his polished boots. He has a heavy head, a dark rosy face, which he keeps as smoothly shaved as was the Pol Danian, and he cultivates, it seems to me, Webster in his voice and manner. He seldom jests on the floor, though he is a good story teller in private. He is a lawyer from Richmond, Ky., and is worth about a quarter of a million dollars. He lives in Richmond, within a stone's throw of where the great banker, John D. Rockefeller, has his law office. He is a strong advocate of a protective tariff, and is in favor of a postal telegraph, and is a Republican first and all the time.

A WORD ABOUT MCCREADY.

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Why Restrict Ourselves?

(Kate Field's Washington.) Man is not an ambitious animal. I became convinced of this fact yesterday as I watched Miss Beckwith, the champion swimmer, give her exhibition before an admiring group of spectators. Why we should restrict ourselves to a single element when we might be as much at home in three as in an insoluble mystery. For any reason, the same of earth and water are all the same to this vigorous young woman, who does a number of astonishing things to prove that she is equally at home on sea or land. She can stand under water so long that almost convince you that breathing is a bad habit, which we resort with a frequency entirely unnecessary, or she can maintain a sort of half-sitting posture at the surface with as much apparent ease as the ordinary mortal lolls in a steamer chair. Meanwhile her very evident enjoyment is prolonged reproach to people who remember that in a similar position they are entirely helpless, or can manage but a few laborious strokes. It is unpardonably privileged to mix philosophical reflections with one's pleasure in watching a graceful performance, but her feats suggest very forcibly to the thoughtful spectator that there is no more important line of progress than the development of our latent physical powers.

What is an Opal?

(New York Ledger.) There is a beautiful little story told about the opal, that delicate stone which you have no doubt seen in rings and bracelets. The story that the opal was long ago promised to anybody who could discover it. It lay hidden away, as the old fortune tellers used to say, at the place "where the sunlight and moonlight joined" each other, and whoever could find it, each would be rewarded by the last ray of the rainbow. After a long search for the place "where the sunlight and moonlight joined" each other, the place was found by a Spanish traveler, who followed up the rays of the setting sun, and when he had reached the end of the last ray, he saw that the moonbeams shown upon the earth and there he found the opals. They are said to be lucky stones for those who are born in the fall of the year, and very unlucky for those born in the spring. Of course, it is only a saying, but they are lucky or unlucky, but the fact of the story is true, as you will believe. If you look in the heart of an opal and see the pink tints of the sun and the blue rays of the moon nesting in the middle of it.

Curved stereoscopic plates were invented in 1853, but were little used for half a century after that date, since the first of the new plates were made in the country where this edition is printed on a fast steam press.

REED OF MAINE.

How the Statesman Looks and Acts.

He Says What He Means and Means What He Says.

Reed is Not a Believer in Capital Punishment.

His Early Life—A Good Scholar—College Experiences—First Nomination for Congress—His of the Study New England Type.

Special Correspondence of The Times.
NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The home of Thomas Brackett Reed is in Portland, Me., and there he passes most of his time when Congress is not in session. It was there that the conversations took place which are referred to in the following pages:

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Mr. Reed is more than six feet tall and weighs more than two hundred pounds. His chest is deep, his shoulders broad and sloping and his arms long and swinging. His big head is bald on top, and the fringe of hair that is left to him is sparse and of a light color. His countenance, though suggestive of anything but insincerity, is still that of a boy. It is round and full of curves and smooth, but for a thin mustache, which does not hide the fact that his mouth is wide and his somewhat irregular teeth white and well kept. His eyes are of a peculiar shade of brown, though one looks for blue eyes in his type of face, and his hair has often been described as of that color. Seen from the front, there are plenty of suggestions of force in his face, but the profile gives far greater evidence of the strength, tenacity of purpose and that quality which comes on top when he was Speaker of the House and which called forth such a variety of adjectives from friend and foe. His voice is strong enough to be heard in the largest hall when occasion demands. It is sometimes called harsh. It certainly has the nasal twang of the na-

tive New Englander who has not sought to acquire soft cadences.

His language is direct and his sentences are short, snappy and often epigrammatic. His vocabulary is large, and he never hesitates for a word, although he speaks with the deliberation of one who is thinking while he talks. His enunciation is usually distinct and perfect, even when he is pouring forth a verbal torrent. His conversation, his speeches and many of his written productions abound with quaint biblical terms and phrases, due, no doubt, to the intimate knowledge of the scriptures which he acquired as a child in a God-fearing New England family. His laugh is frequent when engaged in conversation, and it is joyous and happy or sarcastic and raucous, according to his lips distill honey or vitriol. He likes to tell a good story, and his way of telling it adds immensely to its effectiveness. He is popular with newspaper men generally, and is prone to take them into his confidence, and is quite likely to seal their lips as to what he tells them by closing a talk in which there have been half a dozen "beats" by quietly remarking, "Mind, this is not for publication."

His dress is simple. His clothes fit him and are neatly kept. In cold weather he wears a modest suit with a black cutaway coat; in summer the color is gray or brown, and when the temperature is high he is apt to discard his waistcoat and don the scarf of colors which became famous when he won the title of "Car of the House."

MR. REED'S EARLY LIFE.

He was born in Portland nearly fifty-five years ago, in a frame house, still standing on Hancock street, and shaded by two elms of obvious age. Henry W. Longfellow was born just around the corner, in a house that stands on or near the spot where, in 1832, one George Cleeve, an ancestor of Reed, built the first white man's habitation ever erected in the territory now included in Portland's boundaries. The settlement was called Lygonia in George Cleeve's day, and he was its first president. His life was one of almost constant conflict, now with the redskins and now with his white neighbors of his own and other settlements, and he left behind him the impress of a bold, strong man. The daughter of Cleeve married Michael Mitten, and his two daughters married two brothers named Brackett. A daughter of Brackett married a farmer named Reed, and so the line descended to Thomas Brackett Reed, whose son of that name has exhibited in a different way and under vastly different circumstances the same nerve, daring and audacity that animated his stern, old fighting settler-ancestor, George Cleeve.

Mr. Reed's parents were Congregationalists, and their children, a son and daughter, were brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The son's childhood was like that of many other New England boys of that period. He was chubby-faced and long-haired,

and was early sent to the primary school. He entered the grammar school at 9, the high school at 11, and completed his course at the latter at 16. He was a strong, healthy boy and fond of fun, but fonder still of his books, although literature in general and old romances in particular attracted him more than the school text books. His behavior at school was in the main good, and he had such a horror of expulsion that his teacher had only to suggest that penalty on the few occasions when any correction at all was necessary to insure perfect obedience on the part of the boy.

HIS COLLEGE EXPERIENCE.

Reed entered Bowdoin College in

work as soon as possible thereafter. By 9 o'clock every night he was in bed and tired enough to drop asleep at once. He did not relish this regimen for any nature, he was indolent, and it used then to be said of him that he would be somebody some day if he were not so lazy. His plan was a winning one, and he felt amply paid for his labor and application when the fateful day arrived, for he was one of the first five in his class in his average for the entire course, having overtaken and passed a dozen men who were ahead of him when he "turned over his new leaf." Besides this, his oration on "The Fear of Death" won the first prize for English composition. That

Reed entered Bowdoin College in



Mr. Reed's law office.

1856, soon after he was out of high school, and he was graduated in 1860, before he had attained his majority. When he began his college course he had a half-formed, boyish desire to become a minister, but he relinquished it long before his graduation. His life struggle began with his first year at Bowdoin. He was not well stocked with money, and had to earn enough to pay his way as he went along. His tendency at class recitations during the

oration has been described as exceptionally weird in matter of delivery, and Mr. Reed still has the manuscript in his possession. He says that the year's work that won for him the privilege of delivering it on that commencement day, thirty-three years ago was the hardest of his life, and the only time when he has exerted himself up to his limit.

Graduation from college was not by any means the end of the struggle for the young man—in fact, as in the case of every other poor man, the struggle began in earnest when college was left behind. Money was still lacking, and to get it he engaged in school teaching, an occupation which he had followed at vacation time each year while he was in college. The highest pay he received as a teacher was \$45 a month, and he taught one term for \$20 a month and "boarded" round. Once he found it necessary to physically chastise a boy who was about his own age and weight. He had been cautioned by the committeemen of his district against whipping unless he first called them in and explained the reason. When he did this they failed to sustain him, but he decided that some one must be master there and that he must be that some one. Accordingly the refractory young man was thrashed after an exciting quarter of an hour, which was probably decided by the power of superior avoirdupois possessed by the teacher.

LAW PRACTICE IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Reed's school teaching was mingled with the study of law in the office of Howard & Strout of Portland. Before he was admitted to the bar he went to California, where, he thought, perhaps, that a young man would have a better chance of making a name for himself. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and he was in San Jose, where he was first admitted and where he had his first case. Judge Wallace, afterward Chief Justice of California, was the committee who examined Reed for admission, and the examination was very brief. It was in 1863, during the case, when he was engaged in the study of law, that he was much discussed, especially in California, where a gold basis was maintained in spite of legal tenders. Wallace, whose office adjoined the office where Reed was studying, dropped in one day and said: "Mr. Reed, I understand you want to be admitted to the bar?" Mr. Reed said, "Yes, sir."

"Well," said Wallace, "I have one question to ask: Is the legal tender act constitutional?" "Yes," said Reed.

"You shall be admitted," said Wallace. "Tom Bodley (a deputy sheriff who had legal aspirations) was asked the same question today, and he said 'No.' We shall admit you both; anybody who can answer off-hand a question like that ought to practice law in this country."

Mr. Reed's first case was accordingly



1-Mr. Reed's birthplace.
2-Mr. Reed's present home.
3-Mr. Reed's favorite room.

low. He failed to get the class honors which he counted on, and he found that he was extremely unlikely to be one of the sixteen who were to be appointed to deliver English orations on the day of graduation. To make matters worse, the number was reduced by half. It was clear to the young student that something must be done. His work during the final year of the course must be practically perfect, for his place among those at the top depended on his average class standing all through, and the low average of his earlier terms must be offset by an exceptionally high average during his last. There was but one course open to him if he would win. The romances and poems he loved so dearly, and he said, "This decision is made, and from that time forward until commencement he was up at 5 o'clock in the morning and at

tried in California, and he won. His client was a Mexican named Juan Jose Garcia, or some such name. The crime charged was "assault with intent to kill and murder." He spoke no English, and Reed found, by the aid of interpreters, that he really had no defense except his good character. When the jury was impaneled the foreman turned out to be a man who was under the same sort of indictment as Garcia—"assault with intent to kill and murder." This seemed encouraging, but the District Attorney did not think so, for the foreman was a gentleman who did his killing on his own principles, and was thought likely to be severe on Mexicans in the same business. So the trial went on.

Garcia being out on bail was allowed to sit among the audience, and the witnesses testified that one Jose Garcia did this, that, he was indolent, but it so hap-

opened that nobody pointed him out. Garcia's character was shown to be excellent, but the only witness he asked to be called asserted that he knew nothing about the assault that was charged. The crime was proved beyond a doubt. Then came the speeches of the attorneys at the charge of the judge. When the latter was over, Mr. Reed asked the court to add to his charge that proof that Juan Jose Garcia had committed a crime was not proof against any particular Juan Jose Garcia, and that therefore Garcia must be acquitted. The District Attorney, afterwards a very distinguished judge, sprang to his feet and protested. The court hesitated, gave the instruction in half-way fashion, and the jury went out. After an hour they came back for more instructions. Reed then improved the occasion. "Why," said he, "may I please Your Honor, would any man dare to say that proof that John Smith had committed a crime was proof against any particular John Smith?" The court allowed that it would not, and Juan Jose Garcia went free.

Mr. Reed did not remain long on the Pacific Coast for certain family reasons. He was made an assistant paymaster in the United States Navy, April 9, 1864, and served until his honorable discharge, November 4, 1868. His mission to practice before the Supreme Court of the State of Maine followed after his return to the Atlantic Coast, but was not preceded by so brief and picturesque an examination as his admission in California. His practice in Maine began in 1869, but cases came to him slowly. He was still struggling, and sometimes the goal of success seemed a long way off. He had no influential friends, and he could not make them or win cases by the hand-shaking method. His first case was in the minor municipal courts, and his fees were small, but he gradually pulled up and secured a certain run of commercial and admiralty cases which began after a time to yield him something of an income. It so happened that in one of these cases he cross-examined a refractory witness on the opposite side with such skill as to completely upset the testimony given, and thereby won the case for his client. The result was that the witness who had been upsest by the young lawyer's questions conceived great admiration for him, and afterward was instrumental in sending many cases to him.

ENTRANCE INTO POLITICAL LIFE. After two years, in 1877, Mr. Reed was sent to the lower house of the State Legislature. At the conclusion of his term he was elected to the State Senate. The services rendered by Mr. Reed as Senator were of a nature to greatly increase his popularity in Portland. The law governing the operations of the Supreme Court in Cumberland county, in which Portland is situated, was so drawn that it was almost impossible to procure the trial of a case in less than a year. The remedy of this evil he devoted his energies, and succeeded in procuring the passage by the Legislature and the signing by the Governor of a law for the creation of the Superior Court, a law which is still in force, and prevents the delay of the trial of any case for a longer period than three months. When he left the State Senate he was made Attorney-General of the State, and it was not until then that he began to be in easy circumstances so far as finances are concerned. The duties of the Attorney-General in Maine is the prosecution of cases of capital offense. During his incumbency of the office Mr. Reed acted as prosecutor in five such cases. In none of them, although four of the accused were convicted of the crime, and two were charged in degrees below the first, was capital sentence passed.

"I am glad that this is so," said Mr. Reed to me, "for I do not believe in hanging. I can conceive of but one sort of murder, and I think that a man who commits a crime, which could be properly punished only by judicial killing. If a man should take his victim and shut him up in an iron cage and stand before him day after day with a long, keen knife, which he should vigorously wield, and the victim, a prisoner, stating that with it the latter's life should be taken upon a certain day, then I think capital punishment would fit the crime. I believe that the torture of living many days in a cell with the knowledge that at a certain time he is to be legally done to death is the most awful penalty that can be inflicted upon a human being. It is greatly in excess of the cruelty the murderer has inflicted upon his victim, who, in many cases, is killed entirely without warning. I think that a man without a long period of suspense. The man who is killed quickly does not suffer in comparison with the man who lives for days, weeks and sometimes months, with the vision of the gibbet constantly before his mental eyes, and his phantom shadow across his path."

HIS FIRST NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS. It was after Mr. Reed's service as Attorney-General, and after a term as City Solicitor in Portland, that, in 1878, he was first nominated to represent his district in the House of Representatives at Washington. When I asked him to state what incident in life seemed the most thrilling, he said he believed it was that first nomination to Congress. The fight for the nomination was almost entirely the strenuous that for election which followed. For some reason certain members of his party desired the nomination of some other man, and some who were then, and still are, numbered among his warmest friends, begged of him not to strive for the nomination, declaring that they would never vote for him if he were the choice of the convention. The preliminary battle was begun, of course, when the nominating body convened at 10 o'clock in the morning. Feeling among a certain of his supporters that the nomination was to be won by a vote of the friends who had advised him not to run worked tooth and nail to elect him, but in order to keep their word had to personally abstain from voting.

HOW HIS SPEECHES ARE PREPARED. Most of Mr. Reed's speeches in Congress are short, provoked by the circumstances of the moment and entirely extemporaneous. He has no set rule for the preparation of an address. If it is to be an elaborate argument, he writes it out in full as a matter of course. Before he begins a series of campaign addresses, he carefully considers the issues at stake and arranges in his mind the order in which he will discuss them. When he rises to speak

and opens his mouth the speech comes to him in accordance with the reception given. If it be cordial, what he says is like a talk to his friends. The subject matter is the same as that which has previously been mentally decided upon, but the form of expression is born of the inspiration of the moment. Many of his addresses which have been most favorably received have not been prepared, by reason of the fact that they were not written out in advance, and were either inadequately reported or not reported at all. On the occasion when his party had won in the Presidential contest he made an address before a local meeting of jubilation which carried the crowd away with enthusiasm. The editor of the local morning paper was displeased with the extract made by his reporter, and asked Mr. Reed to write the speech himself for the paper. He readily complied and his report was printed. But the next day upon reading the report, a gentleman who had been present at the speech, was so struck with the difference between the printed and the private report, which he knew to be accurate, that he took it to the editor of the evening paper, who published it, and thus Mr. Reed had a chance to compare what he had said to what he thought he had said. The difference was altogether in form and not in substance. The report written by Mr. Reed contained all the essential points of the other, but lacked its fire, its swing and all that quality which the French call verve.

HIS HOME IN PORTLAND. Mr. Reed's Portland residence is a three-story brick house at the corner of State and Dearing streets, one of the slightest spots in town. Over its western walls and about its western windows clamber a mass of Japanese ivy, of which the master of the house is very fond. A beautiful view of the Casco Bay and a wide expanse of the country surrounding Portland. His law office is in a commercial building in the business part of the city, but he spends very little time there, having practically given up law work for his duties as a member of Congress have been for years too exacting to permit of any other occupation requiring so much time as the law. Much of his work is done at a desk in a little room on the second floor of his home, where several book-shelves reach the ceiling. His library long ago overflowed the confines of this snug den, and books are scattered through the rooms on every floor of the house. He has another desk in his favorite room on the ground floor. This is a large apartment with a bay window, and its walls are covered with pictures and book-shelves. His work during the last summer was a treatise on parliamentary law, a subject on which his views in detail will be read with interest in many quarters. This treatise is now being published by the Speaker of the House in the Fifty-first Congress, but will incidentally discuss the rules that were adopted by that Congress under his jurisdiction.

HIS LITERARY TASTES. Thomas Brackett Reed, Congressman and leader of his party on the floor of the House, is quite as fond of pure literature as he was when a student at Bowdoin, and his literary tastes have been in no way lessened by his public life. He likes Thackeray best among novelists, and "Pendennis," "The Virginians" he esteems as his most interesting works, though Thackeray reached high-water mark in Mr. Reed's opinion in "Vanity Fair." In poetry his preferences are for Tennyson, but he is a constant reader of Browning, Holmes, Longfellow and Whitier also. "Would you mind," he said to me in talking of the verse-makers of the world, "I depended from these great names and said that I have a great liking for the rhymes of a Kansas lawyer, Eugene F. Ware, who writes over the nom de plume of 'Ironquill'." The following from Mr. Ware's pen is a great favorite with his Congressional admirer: Once a Kansas sephyr strayed, And sought a stray bird pup played; And that foolish canine bayed At that sephyr in a gay Semidivinity. Then at sephyr in a gay Half a fifty took that pup. Tipped him over wrong side up; Then it turned and barked out. And it barked and barked out. With a bark and string of fence.

MORAL. When communities turn loose Social forces that produce The disorders of a gale, Face the breeze, but close your jaw, It's a rule that will not fail. "If you say it in a gay, Self-sufficient sort of way, It will land you, without doubt, Upside down and wrong side out."

Mr. Reed reads the masterpieces of French fiction and French verse in the original, having learned the language after he was 40 years of age, so that he need not enjoy the beauties of literature second hand. He is an admirer of Horace, and is familiar with the Latin text and the standard translations, both English and French. His library contains several of the fifteen or twenty editions of Horace in French verse. Mr. Reed's Portland club, the Cumberland, numbered about one hundred members, most of them friends from boyhood, who are known to one another by their Christian names. There "the Car" is always "Tom" or "Thomas, old boy." An exception to the familiar form of address is made occasionally by some of the members, who cannot rid of the idea that he must show proper respect for his older club brethren by speaking to them in a more formal manner than they adopt in their intercourse with each other. This conventionality gradually wears away as the younger men become acquainted with the fact that they are of the chosen, who by right may enter the portals of the organization. Mr. Reed is also identified with the Athletic Club of Portland, which has a much larger membership than the Cumberland.

He is deeply interested in the welfare of Portland. He thinks that some day the city of his birth may become one of the greatest on the continent. "Portland Harbor," he says, "is one of the finest on the Atlantic Coast. It is two or three days nearer Europe than New York and is only nearer than Boston. The annexation of Canada to the United States: on the union of the two countries would be sure to bring to Portland the great prosperity that should be hers by reason of her admirable harbor and her geographical position." He is in sympathy with the movement that is bringing about the so-called emancipation of women. He believes in woman suffrage, but for quite different reasons from those advanced by Miss Anthony, Miss Follen, Mrs. Blake and their following. They hold that if women were to possess the ballot the intelligence of the voters would be materially raised; he holds that the intelligence and broadness of the mental scope of the women. "It could not be

otherwise," he said; "women have been broadened by the responsibilities of business; how much more would they be broadened by the responsibilities and discussions of government?"

Mr. Reed's amusements are simple. He does not fish; he does not shoot. His health is so robust that he does not need a yearly period of relaxation to fit him for the exacting duties of the Congressional session. He has been abroad several times, but he has devoted as much attention to these trips to serious matters as to pleasure. His summer sojourns at Portland have been given up largely to some work of investigation or production. He has been an industrious contributor to the periodical press. His printed articles include the following: "The House of Representatives," 1881; "The Democracy at St. Louis," 1888; "Limitations of the Speech," 1890; "Reforms Needed in the House of Representatives," 1890; "Federal Elections," 1890; "Deliberative Bodies," 1891; "Mr. Speaker," 1892; "Appropriations for the Nation," 1892; "Two Congresses Contrasted," 1892. In 1889 he contributed an article on "Rules of the House of Representatives" to the Century, and in the same year, "The Protectionists' View of It," to Belford's Magazine. Other important articles from his pen were "The Fifty-second Congress," to the New York Press; "The House of Representatives," to the Youth's Companion, and "Why Should the Republican Party be Retained in Power?" to the Boston Globe.

Mr. Reed was married in 1870 to Miss Susan Merrill, daughter of Rev. S. H. Merrill of Centerville, Me. They have one child, Catherine.

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THE SWIMMING GIRL.

What She Does Before and After a Bath—How to Dress. (American Women.) The girl who swims should carefully consider her suit, as it plays an important part in all aquatic exercises. The best material is a lightweight serge, as it does not get so heavy. Good taste as well as good service direct that it should be either dark blue or black in color. The gray, scarlet, or once white suits of slubbed cotton, and a skirt also heavily in debt. Parties who have been hunting the town over for real "snaps" are saying that it is very difficult to find anything of the kind. On the other hand, buyers generally expect to get a good thing for a low price. These property owners figure that after having held on to their real estate through the winter, and a skirt also heavily in debt. Parties who have been hunting the town over for real "snaps" are saying that it is very difficult to find anything of the kind. On the other hand, buyers generally expect to get a good thing for a low price. 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